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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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'FOREIGN LOVE' Saturated?

Since last many years I suffered from High Blood Pressure; andi due to that I was severely pained with headacne now and then. Sometimes I lost my conciousness. My eyesight also became slurred. I lost my temper over insignificant matters. Hair complains went on increasing (such as Hair falling, Hair becoming short, Hair becoming Grey prematurely). My sleep was disturbed by the hightmares late at night. The most outstanding complaint was that of mind and hair. All these complaints were removed by the use of "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" (Special No. 1). of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. Before using this oil, I very much relied on Foreign Oils. But lately I have develop liking for Indian oils, solely because my experiences as Foreign Oils have proved worthless. It is my genuine opinion that the "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" is advantageous in many respects.

(Sd). Miss Premlata Harshadkumar Diwan, Madras.

PROTEST AGAINST DURBAN ENQUIRY

Indians And Africans Jointly Condemn Recent Riots

S. W. AFRICA REPRESENTATION BILL IN UNION PARLIAMENT

DURBAN, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter) At a meeting attended by Africans and Indians from all over South Africa here, it was unanimously decided to appoint a Joint Commission charged with presenting the African-Indian case to the Malan Government's Riots Inquiry Commission.

MOVE FOR UNITED NON-EUROPEAN FRONT

The meeting, held by the Indian Congress and the African National Congress, was described as the first step in the formation of a United Non-European front.

It was fixed for later this year but called yesterday as an emergency session to discuss the implications of the race riots in which more than 120 Africans and Indians died.

It unanimously passed a resolution that "whatever are the immediate cause which precipitated the outburst and which are receiving the attention of this meeting, the meeting is convinced that the functional and basic causes of the disturbances are traceable to the political, economic and social structure of this country, based on differential discriminatory treatment of various race groups and the preaching in high places of race intolerance and hatred.

"Any disturbances such as the recent riots are therefore the fruits and results of such policy as well as the responsibility of those who create and maintain such an artificial social framework.

The meeting decided to set up joint councils of the participating bodies to "advance and promote mutual understanding and goodwill among our respective people".

A resolution called upon these Councils "to stand together in their fight for national liberation and mutual political, economic, social advancement and security".

It was unanimously decided to appoint a Joint Commission charged with presenting the African-Indian case to the Government's Riots Inquiry Commission.

The meeting deplored the absence of representatives of the African and Indian communities on the Government Commission and requested Dr. Alfred Xuma, President of the General African National Congress, to communicate this viewpoint to the Prime Minister, requesting that he appoint such a representative.

The resolution extending the sympathy of the meeting to all who suffered through the riots was passed unanimously.

Delegates attending included Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Indian Congress, Professor D.D.T Jabavu, and Mr. A.I. Meer, Secretary of the Indian Congress.

SEAT FOR S.-WEST AFRICA IN UNION PARLIAMENT

CAPETOWN, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Non-European races in South-West Africa will be represented in the South African Parliament by a nominated senator selected on the ground of his thorough acquaintance with their "reasonable wants" under the South-West Africa Affairs (Amendment) Bill introduced today by Dr. Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister.

The Bill, given its first reading, gives Africa, held by Mandate by the Union, six elected representatives in the Union House of Assembly and 4 in the Senate, two of whom will be elected and two nominated by the Governor-General. One of the latter will be chosen on the ground of acquaintance with non-European wants. The Bill, in addition to giving South-West Africa representation in the Union Parliament, broadens the constitution of the South-West African Legislative Assembly as enacted by the Union Parliament.

DIRECT TAXATION

South-West Africa will not come under the Union's taxation system under the proposed legislation, and its representatives in the Union Parliament will have no voice or vote in regard to any matters relating to the direct taxation of the people of the Union.

In all other matters, the representatives will have all rights and duties of other members of Parliament.

REVEREND SCOTT'S PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT OF BILL

LONDON, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Reverend Michael Scott, "Ambassador" to the United Nations and to Britain of 30,000 Herero tribesmen in South-West Africa, has appealed to the South African Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan to postpone the introduction of his South-West African Bill.

He has also written to the British Prime Minister Mr. Attlee pointing out that in Dr. Malan's Bill to give representations to South-West Africa in the United Parliament, the European one-tenth of the population will have six representatives in the House of Assembly, and the African inhabitants none.

"Meanwhile the African people of South-West Africa are appealing to the British Government. They appear to have lost the right of petition, which they enjoyed under the League of Nations, through South Africa's refusal to carry out the thrice-repeated request of the United Nations that the territory may be brought under the Trusteeship System", Mr. Scott states.

MALAN'S SUPPORTER QUITS ASSEMBLY

CAPETOWN, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Col. K. Rood, United Party member for Vereeniging, Transvaal town about thirty miles south of Johannesburg, has resigned his seat, the Speaker of the Union Assembly announced today.

Col. Rood caused a minor political sensation recently when at a public meeting he attacked the policy of General Smuts on the racial question and supported the "segregation" policy of Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan.

PAKISTAN CLOSES BURMA BORDER

Fear Of 'Red' Infiltration In Guise Of Refugees

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (UPI): The frontier between East Pakistan and Burma has been sealed by the Pakistan Government, it is learnt here.

The hill district of Arakan on the Burmese side of the frontier has for long been the scene of revolutionary activities led and inspired by Communist elements in Burma. It appears that in some areas of the Arakan, Communists have succeeded in winning over the people to their side by promising them an autonomous Arakan State and in setting up administrations parallel to Rangoon. Disturbances and clashes between Communists allied with Arakan autonomists and Governments continue there. Several thousands of Arakanese have already crossed the frontier and sought refuge in Pakistan.

Pakistan Government's attention was drawn recently by responsible Pakistan officials to the danger of Communist infiltration into Pakistan in the garb of refugees. The Eastern Pakistan Government have accordingly posted armed guards along the frontier and closed it altogether.

FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST KAREN REBELS

RANGOON, Feb. 7 (P.T.I-Reuter): The Burmese Government today launched a full offensive against Karen rebels in Insein area.

Pro-Government reports said planes took part in the attack.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' NATION-WIDE STRIKE

Armed guards stood at Embassy buildings and strategic points in Rangoon today when about 30,000 Government employees went on strike throughout the country in protest against a proposed cut in cost of living allowance.

INDIANS LOSE THEIR ALL

Several hundred Indians carrying white flags arrived here today from Insein, 11 miles north of here, where fighting between Karen rebels and Government forces has been raging for a week. The Indians had lost all their personal belongings.

STONES-FLY AT CALCUTTA MEETING

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (A.P.I.): Stones and brickbats were hurled at the speakers and organisers of a public meeting in North Calcutta this evening by a group of youngmen in the audience injuring Mr. Atulya Ghosh, Secretary, West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Sughil Banerjee Parliamentary Secretary, West Bengal Government and another Congress worker.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 7, (U.P.I.): About 3,000 men and women staged a demonstration here yesterday and marched in a procession to the bungalow of the Additional District Magistrate to ventilate their grievances regarding short supply of jowar and the high prices which they have to pay for the same.

ALL-WHITE

Outlook For Rhodes Talks

PROSPECTS OF ARMISTICE RECEDE

RHODES, February 7 (PTI-Reuter): Prospects of an Israeli-Egyptian armistice receded today as it became apparent that the conference here was floundering in technical difficulties.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting Palestine Mediator, saw the Egyptian delegation today in an effort to overcome differences which were barring the way to a meeting later in the day between the two military staffs.

Hopes for the success of the conferences, which for almost three weeks has been oscillating between success and failure, had risen in the past few days as military discussions got under way. But they fell again when the military chiefs rose after a four-hour session last night without fixing the time for the next meeting.

A high Conference source said today that some progress had been made in the past two days on drafting the armistice lines but had been halted by the adamant stand of both sides on certain positions.

ISRAELI EXPERT RETURNS

Mr. Elias Sassoon, the Israeli delegation's expert on Arab affairs, returned here today after a fortnight's visit to Israel.

Usually well-informed sources said his return indicated that he might be expecting other Arab arrivals and wanted to be on hand to advise the delegation.

Dr. Bunche's legal adviser Dr. Constantine Stavropoulis, who began a tour of the Arab capitals yesterday, is also going to visit Jerusalem, it was learned.

He is expected to make contact there with the Conciliation Commission which is now taking over the task of bringing both sides together.

SHAHNAMAH SELLS FOR £1,040

LONDON, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—Shahnamah, the Book of Kings, by Firdausi, one of the longest poems in the world, consisting of 120,000 lines was sold in London today for 1,040 sterling.

The poem, a Persian manuscript, was written on 537 leaves of Chinese silk paper elaborately illuminated in gold and colours and contains a number of miniatures.

Cold Spell Loses Intensity

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The cold spell in Bombay Province is decreasing in intensity", says a bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Observatory tonight.

The bulletin adds: "The temperature is generally rising and the night temperature today has a general rise of four to five degrees in in Bombay Province, Saurashtra and Cutch. The day temperature in east Hyderabad has fallen. Maximum temperature at Bombay this afternoon was 85 degrees, which showed an increase of five degrees since yesterday and was 3 degrees above normal. Temperatures are generally expected to rise during the next two or three days".

Heavy Snowfall In Darjeeling

DARJEELING Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Darjeeling had a heavy snowfall last night. Trees, house-tops and everything exposed to the sky were all covered with thick layer of snow. Telegraph and electric wires were also affected.

The first snowfall of the year took place on Saturday last.

RS. 20,000 CLOTH FOR ADIVASIS

SURAT, Feb. 7 (API): The Mafatlal Gagalbhai Textile Mill of Surat has donated 20 bales of cloth worth Rs. 20,000 for free distribution among Adivasis of Dang-Dharmpur areas of Surat district.

Police Open Fire Twice On Adibasis Of Mayurbhanj

CUTTACK, Feb. 7 (API): Twice within the past forty-eight hours—yesterday and today—the Orissa police opened fire at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj State—about 100 miles north—west of Cuttack—to quell an Adibasi (aboriginals) uprising.

The demonstration was staged by Adibasi following arrest of their leader Samaram Majhi and several other Adibasi workers, who were leading a campaign demanding the merger of Mayurbhanj with Bihar.

34 Congressmen Turn Socialists

PATNA, Feb. 7 (A.P.I.): Thirty-four workers of the Singhbhum District Congress Committee have resigned and joined the Socialist Party of India, according to information received at the Socialist Party office here.

FORCES WELFARE WEEK IN POONA

Brig. H. M. Mohite, Poona Sub-Area Commander opens the Exhibition

Bombay Government's 10-Crore Housing Plan

PROGRESS REPORT ACHIEVEMENT: TEMPO OF WORK TO BE STEPPED UP

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE SET ASIDE, A PIECE OF LAND ON THE AZAD MAIDAN, WHERE FOUR CHEAP MODEL HOUSES, WHICH WILL HELP SOLVE THE HOUSING PROBLEM, WILL BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.

One such model-house of the prefabricated variety is already under construction, and the other three which will be on different constructional lines will be erected one after another.

The recently constituted Housing Board, expects to have at its disposal this year a sum of rupees 10 crores, with which it hopes to launch upon a province-wide programme of constructing nearly half a lakh of houses within the next twelve months.

CENTRE SUBSIDY

Two crores of rupees which the Government of India had given the Government of Bombay as a subsidy for the execution of their housing scheme last year, is still at their disposal. In addition to this the Bombay Government, expect to receive another two crores from the Central Government as a further subsidy this year.

They also propose to take a loan of rupees two crores from the Government of Bombay and will draw four crores from the Province's share of the Post-War Reconstruction Fund.

The Government originally had a plan to launch a 12-crore housing plan, but 10 crores seem to be all that they will have to start with.

The new programme is an ambitious improvement on the original Post-War Reconstruction housing scheme of building 15,000 tenements during a period of five years which Government had decided upon.

The tempo and the number are being increased beyond expectations on account of the acute housing shortage throughout the provinces.

PROGRESS REPORT

A progress report which the Government have received showed that the main difficulties experienced by the executors of the housing plan under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme are the unwillingness of industrial employers and private enterprise to undertake construction and, of course, the shortage of building materials.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, 2,863 tenements have already been completed in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur while in addition to this, 425 military tenements have been reconditioned, said the report.

Though this is a modest achievement, the Housing Board, it is stated, will move much faster and expedite the new plan.

NORWAY'S REPLY TO FOLLOW HALVARD LANGE'S RETURN

OSLO, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter). Norway will defer a decision on her reply to the Soviet offer of a non-aggression pact until after the return from the United States of Mr. Halvard Lange, the Foreign Minister, the Norwegian telegraph agency reported today.

It was not known how long Mr. Lange would be away but it was suggested here that he would stay a week in Aemrica.

The Norwegian Foreign Office would not comment on reports in Danish newspapers yesterday of "new efforts among the Scandinavian countries to reach a compromise for Scandinavian alliance."

KARACHI TALKS ON KASHMIR

Only General Truce Problems Discussed

KARACHI, Feb. 7 (API): Members of the United Nations Kashmir Commission today discussed Kashmir with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan and Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, Pakistan Minister dealing with Kashmir affairs.

Major-General W. J. Cawthorn, British Deputy Chief of Staff of the Pakistan Army, was also present.

Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Colombian Member of the Commission told the Associated Press of Pakistan here that at today's discussions general truce problems such as the withdrawal of Pakistani and Indian forces from Kashmir and Jammu State were discussed.

No hard and fast proposals were discussed at this meeting regarding the Plebiscite in the State. This subject will not be discussed before the Commission leaves for New Delhi in the next few days, it was learned.

Sir Zafrullah and Nawab Gurmani will meet the Commission's members again tomorrow.

DELHI TALKS ON STERLING BALANCES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API).—Bilateral talks between United Kingdom and India on the working of the sterling balances agreement began in New Delhi today. Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, Additional Secretary to the Finance Ministry led the Indian Delegation.

Representatives of the Ministries of Food, Finance, Commerce, Industries and Supplies and Works, Mines and Power were also present.

Mr. A. T. K. Grant of the British Treasury led the British Delegation. The talks will continue for a week or more, reviewing the working of the agreement arrived at last year between the Government of India and the United Kingdom.

ROYAL ASIATIC'S PEACE MEDAL FOR MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The peace and cultural medal was awarded to Mahatma Gandhi by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Announcing this postumas award at the 165th anniversary of the foundation of the Society today, Mr. Justice Ramaprasad Mukherjee, President of the Society, said this was a new award to be made by the Society to the "man or woman who has rendered the greatest service during the year, to the cause of peace and well-being or art, literature, philosophy or historical research and who has thereby made the highest contribution to the unity and progress of the Asiatic peoples through such service."

Mr. Justice Mukherjee said that the suggestion of awarding such medal was made by His Excellency Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, who presided over the last annual general meeting of the Society.

Britain Won't Move For Truman-Stalin Meeting

ATTLEE'S REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS

McNeil Says Russia's Obstructionist Policy Made Atlantic Pact Necessary

LONDON, FEB. 7 (UPA): PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TURNED DOWN A SUGGESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN SEEK TO ARRANGE A MEETING IN LONDON BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND RUSSIAN PREMIER JOSEF STALIN

RUSSIA IS CAUSE OF IT

His rejection came a few moments after the British Minister of State, Hector McNeil, had given a sharp negative to a suggestion that Russia be invited to join the proposed North Atlantic security pact. Neil charged that Russian obstructionist tactics had made the pact necessary.

LET OTHER SIDE OF EUROPE MOVE

LONDON, Feb 7 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee said in the House of Commons today that a "little initiative" from the other side of Europe would be of advantage in setting international differences.

Labour Member Ronald Chamberlain had asked him whether "in view of the willingness of both President Truman and Marshal Stalin to meet" he could now offer to arrange such a meeting in London.

"A little energy and initiative might well move mountains", Mr. Chamberlain said.

Mr. Attlee replied: "The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, has again and again taken the initiative. I do not know why you always think all the initiative must come from this country. A little initiative from the other side of Europe would be of advantage.

NO OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

Mr. Attlee said that as no official communication had been addressed to him by either President Truman or Mr. Stalin, he saw no purpose in intervening as Mr. Chamberlain suggested.

Mr. Chamberlain further asked whether the Prime Minister did not agree that the main obstacle—the refusal of either Mr. Stalin or President Truman to meet in each other's territory and the desire of the President to bring Britain into the conference—would be solved by a meeting in London.

Mr. Attlee replied briefly: "No, sir".

NOT THE BEST METHOD

Mr. Attlee, in reply to another question, said: "I agree on the desirability of doing all we can to encourage world peace, but I am not aware that the best method is that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain".

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION ON STALIN'S PEACE TALKS

MIAMI, Florida, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Generalissimo Stalin's latest bid for peace talks with President Truman "must be regarded as an unmitigated sham designed to deceive well meaning people" the American Federation of Labour embracing over 6,000,000 American workers said in a Foreign Policy statement here today.

The Federation Executive Council endorsed President Truman's defence and Foreign Aid spending plans, saying that the millions of dollars to be spent in Foreign Aid and defence were justified if they prevented war.

It blamed Russia for the "cold war".

Russia was "entirely and solely responsible" for free nations having to arm themselves, the statement added.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS

Immediate Task Is Of Reconstituting Working Committee

HYDERABAD, Feb 7 (API): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress said today he was calling an emergency meeting of his Working Committee within the next two or three days to appraise it of the Delhi settlements and to chalk out the future course of action of the State Congress.

Swami Tirth returned here from Delhi this morning. He described the resolution of differences between the two rival State Congress organisations as a "major settlement" and observed that minor matters would be settled later.

The immediate work on hand, he said, was the reconstitution of the State Congress Working Committee so as to include some new members. It was possible, that some existing members of the Working Committee might resign to yield place to new ones, he added.

GREATER RAJASTHAN TALKS CONTINUE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI): The negotiations between the rulers of Rajputana and the officials of the States Ministry which was resumed this morning, continued till late in the evening when further discussions with regard to the personal properties of the Rulers, their privy purse and the rights of the Maharajapramukh and Rajpramukh, it is learnt, were discussed.

The Maharajas of Jaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer and a nominee of the Maharaja of Jodhpur took part in the deliberations.

UNESCO PRESIDENT

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb 7 (PTI-Reuter:- Mr. James Thorn, New Zealand High Commissioner to Canada, was today unanimously elected this year's President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

FORCES WEEK BROADCAST

At 7 p.m. today (Tuesday) Major-General D.S. Brar, Area Commander, Bombay, will broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on the "FORCES WEEK". This can be heard on 244 and 31.41 metres.

MEERUT, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Fourteen dacoits who are alleged to have committed about a dozen dacoities have been arrested by the Meerut police. A station wagon, some guns, pistols, ammunition and stolen ornaments are reported to have been recovered from them.

Shah Of Persia's Broadcast

TEHERAN, Feb. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who was slightly wounded by shots fired by a would-be assassin here on Friday, told his people in a broadcast last night that he was ready to sacrifice his life for Persia if necessary.

The bullet hit the Shah in the mouth and back.

WESTERN ALLIES COUNTER-BLOCKADE TIGHTENED

BERLIN, Feb. 7, (PTI-Reuter): German frontier police today occupied road crossings and strategic points along the entire 200-mile boundary between the western zone and eastern Germany, to enforce the recently announced Anglo-American ban on all goods motor traffic to and from the eastern zone in consequence of the Soviet blockade of western Berlin.

Barge traffic from West-European countries can still cross the British zone for the Russian zone.

American officials say this and other loopholes as these will be closed "one at a time".

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Match for Rajput (Gujarati) girl, 23, C/o Dr. Bhavalkar Road, 298, Tardeo Road Bombay. (260)

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Gentlemen requiring decent house accommodation at Borivli may consult occasionally. The Jwala Palace, Borivli. Phone No. 84019. (3074)

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Matriculation B.A., B. Sc., B. Com., Ph. D., L. T., LL. B., etc. to deserving without examination. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

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Write To-day for your free copy of "How Can I Invest My Savings Safely, Yet Profitably" to Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi. (8572)

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Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya-Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur city. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free. Issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar Jullundur City, East Punjab. 3139

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For Sale A Big Departmental Store, Centrally Situated On The Mall Lahore. Muslim Owner Apply Box No. 219 "Bombay Chronicle"

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale in Bhandup G.I.P. Bangalaw, 2 floor and three Chawls and plain ground of Factory. See Bhimji Munsi, 8 to 9 a.m. Agra Road, Bhandup. 271

A Palacial Double Storey Bungalow decently furnished with servant quarters, water and electricity laid with Marble Chips floor and big adjoining land for an orchard. Income Rupees 2200/- yearly. Price sixty thousand or near. Offers invited M/s Khanna Medical Store. Solan (Simla Hills) 177

Properties for sale: mortgage: exchange; many places Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co., Surveyors, Allahabad 1. (54)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Gas Engine for sale. One National Gas Engine 60 H.P. in good working order. Send enquiries to. The Kangundi Industrial Works, Kuppam. (Chittoor Dist). (3227)

Available Twist drills, Bandsaws 3". 2-1/2". 3". Belting Leather Rubber, circular saw 20". Copper Liners 96" x 18". D. C. Motor 10 H P. 440 Volts. 1450 R. P. M. "Verity". Bhutoria Bros. Ltd., 56 N Subhas Road, Calcutta (111)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (8472)

Stockists wanted for our English Manufactured Distributor Contact Arms & Points for all types of English and American cars. Apply immediately to Albert David (Gt. Bt.) Ltd., 15 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta (3159)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Glass Experts and Furnace Builders Best experienced European and Indian Glass experts can be supplied. Write to Prof. R. Charan, Benares Hindu University, Benares. 194

Wanted to purchase a Japanese silk unit consisting of 12 looms with preparatories Please inform in details to Box No. 3138 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE
NO. 4-CCI 49

WITH REFERENCE to para 6 of this office Public Notice, dated the 8th January, 1949 regarding the production of Income-tax verification certificates by applicants for import and export licences with effect from the licensing period January-June, 1949, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided that applications for (i) import licences for goods which are liberally licensed for imports from any source (including Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant) and (ii) export licences for goods for export to hard currency areas will be taken into consideration and sanctioned, if otherwise eligible, irrespective of whether the applicant has lodged his income-tax verification certificates. This decision has been taken to facilitate maximum possible imports of the liberally licensed commodities and the maximum possible exports to hard currency areas.

G. R. KAMAT,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

(3268)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, the 4th February, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE
NO. 2-CCI.'49

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED that goods covered by Open General Licence No. XI and originating from a country to which Open General Licence XI applies, will, if required to transit a hard currency country for shipment to India, be treated as falling under Open General Licence No. XI only if accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate of origin by the manufacturers or producers of the goods in the country concerned, and (b) a certificate of non manipulation issued by the Customs Authorities of the hard currency country of transit.

2. On production of such certificates, goods for example of Rodhesia or Switzerland origin and shipped from Portuguese East Africa or of Czechoslovak origin and shipped from Bizonian ports will be treated as covered by Open General Licence No. XI.

3. Such transactions will be allowed to be paid only in the currency of the country of the origin of the goods.

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports.

3267

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1949

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 3-CCI/49

Subject:—Licensing of imports from Bizonia i.e. Anglo-American Occupied zone of Germany.

THE EXPORT licensing procedure in Bizonia has been considerably relaxed and prior approval of Joint Export Import Agency is required only for a few commodities. The others can be exported without licence. It has, therefore, been decided that import licensing procedure notified in this office Public Notice dated the 30th December 1948 should be modified to the following extent:—

It will not be necessary for the importers to state the open export licence number held by the exporters. They will, however, be required to produce evidence of the contracts made with the Bizonian suppliers. For this purpose, suppliers' letter or telegram in original agreeing to supply the goods subject to import licence should be sent. The firms should also produce evidence to show their standing in business and whether they are dealers in the line of trade for which they apply for licences.

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports

3269

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for a period of six months commencing from April 1, 1949. The contract documents can be seen and the blank tender forms obtained at Re. 1/- each at the institute on any working day between 10-0 A.M. and 1-0 P.M. the tender form/s must be returned to the undersigned duly completed not later than March 7, 1949, upto 2-0 P.M. when the tenders will be opened. One percent of the tender value must accompany the Tender as earnest money and in the case of an accepted tender, 12-1/2 per cent of the tender value must be paid as security deposit either by (1) Post Office Cash Certificates or (2) Government Security Bonds or (3) National Savings Certificates or (4) by Deposit Receipts of recognised banks when less than Rs. 100/-. The acceptance of the Tenders shall rest with the undersigned who reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders without assigning any reasons whatsoever.

A. (1) Mutton Beef, etc. (2) Sheep, (3) Lucerene grass, (4) Green vegetables, (5) Hay and paddy, (6) Bread and eggs.
B. Hardwares, fittings and miscellaneous articles
C. Wooden packing cases.
D. Cartons for ampoules.

DIRECTOR, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay 12. 3270

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from young men wishing to adopt a sea career in the Merchant Service as Dock (Navigating) Officers. Applications should be addressed to the Captain Superintendent, Nautical & Engineering College, Azad Maidan, Bombay. The applicants should conform to the following conditions:—

(a) Age between 16 and 18 years on the date of commencement of the course.
(b) Educational qualification—Matriculation with Mathematics.

NOTE:—Applicants who have passed the Inter-examination will be considered if not more than 19 years provided they passed this or the Matriculation Examination with Mathematics.

2. Candidates will be chosen by Selection Boards sitting at Bombay and Calcutta on dates to be notified to each qualified applicant, who will be required to travel to the centre at his own cost.

3. Applicants who are selected will be given pre-sea training for 3 months at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay. This College is residential. The cost of training, including charges for tuition, board and lodging will be about Rs. 160/- p.m. After the successful completion of the three months pre-sea course, the boys will be placed with shipping companies as Apprentices.

4. The next course commences on the 18th April, 1949. Last date for the receipt of application is 5th March 1949. For full particulars and application forms please apply to the Captain Superintendent of the College.

(3275)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS are invited from approved Class 1A Contractors on rate basis for the construction of

(1) Maternity and Casualty Department and Administration and Service Blocks,
(2) Medical College, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Drawings can be seen and Forms of Tender with the Specifications and Schedules of Quantities can be had on payment of Rs. 50/- per set each from the undersigned.

Estimated Cost including all services for (1) Rs. 30,00,000 - for (2) Rs. 46,00,000/-.

The Government of Bombay does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Separate Tenders will be received in the office of the undersigned before 4 p.m. on 1st March, 1949.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
34,38, Hamam Street, Bombay.
(3263)

G.I.P. RAILWAY
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited from experienced Indian Contractors for running (1) Indian Style Refreshment Room, for serving Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian Food at Neral Station and (2) "Aerated Water Stall" at Water Pipe Halt Station on Matheran (Hill) Light Railway. Previous experience and sound financial status are essential. Applications, by registered post duly marked 'Application for Refreshment Room Contract at Neral Station' on the outer cover, must reach the Office of the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, by 20th February, 1949. Information as to the conditions of contract, rentals, etc. can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Traffic Manager.

(3277)

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)
TENDER NOTICE

THE AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER invites tenders for the supply of 4,200 bars Washing Soap weighing approximately 45 tolas each, and 150 Bengal Maunds Jagree. Good quality essential. Successful tenderer will have to deposit Rs. 500/- for each commodity as earnest money. Supply within 7 days of acceptance of tender at the Company Grain Shop at Kurduwadi. Tenders should reach in sealed covers duly superscribed before 11 A.M. on 16th February 1949.

3271

s.s. "VITA"

FOR SALE as she lies in Bombay twin screw steamer "VITA" for breaking up only. Built 1914. Gross tonnage 4,691. Length 403 ft., breadth 53 ft., depth 27 ft. Inspection will be arranged on application to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay. Immediate offers invited to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., 16, Strand Road, Calcutta. (3249)

s.s. "ETHIOPIA"

FOR SALE as she lies in Bombay twin screw steamer "Ethiopia" for breaking up only. Built 1922. Gross tonnage 5,574. Length 426 ft., breadth 53 ft., depth 27 ft. Inspection will be arranged on application to Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ballard Estate, Bombay. Immediate offers invited to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. 16, Strand Road, Calcutta. (3249A)

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAPATLA
(Madras Province)

Small Cause Suit No. 129 of 1948

CHINTALAPUDI VENKATASWAMI (Perala) .... Plaintiff.
and
M/s AGARAWAL & SONS, their manager being R. S. Agarawala, Bombay ..Defendant

BE IT KNOWN to the defendants that the suit stands posted to 26-2-49 for their appearance in person or by pleader and in the event of their not appearing at 11 A.M. on that day, the suit will be decided ex parte.

M. SUBBA RAJU,
Counsel for plaintiff.

3-2-1949.

3276

SECRETARY EAST PUNJAB
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
SIMLA,
Advertisement No. 67

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/-, NOT LATER THAN THE 7TH MARCH, 1949, for a temporary (likely to continue indefinitely after 28th February, 1949) post of ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER (Mathematics and Statistics) in East Punjab P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, from Nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion and citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by East Punjab Government will be necessary in their case before appointment. QUALIFICATIONS—At least Second Class M.A. in Mathematics, with Statistics as an optional paper, from an Indian University. Candidates with Post Graduate diploma in Statistics preferred. Preference will be given to War Service candidates. Age not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-6-1948—relaxable in case of War Service candidates to the extent of their period of war service. Pay Rs. 250-25-750—plus other allowances admissible from time to time. Government servants and Women eligible. Further particulars on application.

3273

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB
PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION, SIMLA,

Advertisement No. 66

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free), accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/-, NOT LATER THAN THE 5TH MARCH, 1949, for a temporary (for one year in the first instance but likely to continue for five years) post of PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Superintending Engineer, Bhakra Mechanical Circle, from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by East Punjab Government will be necessary in their case before appointment. Candidates should possess a degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised college or institute or they should be Associate Members of Institution of Engineers, India, or of Institution of Mechanical or Electrical Engineers, United Kingdom. Candidates holding degrees both in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering preferred. Candidates should also have served for at least 8 years satisfactorily in responsible posts equivalent to gazetted posts under Government, with reputable firms or in gazetted posts in Government department incharge of extensive machinery of all kinds. Experience of civil construction works and of the purchase of machinery and stores will be additional qualification. Candidates with War Service will be given preference. Government servants and women eligible. Age not less than 30 and not more than 45 years on 1-2-1949—relaxable in case of War Service candidates to the extent of their period of 'War Service'. Pay Rs. 625-40-1025/50-1275—plus other allowances as admissible from time to time. Higher initial pay may be given according to qualifications. Pay of persons already in Government service will be fixed according to their status in their parent department. Refugees will receive special consideration. Further particular on application.

3272

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE.

AN AUCTION for the sale of Rights for cultivating Municipal land and growing and cutting grass from Municipal land in charge of the Drainage Section, will be held at 2 p. m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 23rd of February 1949, in the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Drainage, at 121, Babula Tank Road, opposite J. J. Hospital, Bombay-9.

Particulars of lands, etc. can be had from the Office of the abovementioned Officer.

(Sd.) B. B. PATKAR,
Deputy City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
(3264)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED under Rule 11 (2) of the Parle-Andheri Borough Municipal Election Rules that the Election Roll of the Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality for the ensuing General Elections is published today by affixing a copy thereof in English at the Municipal Office and can be inspected by the persons concerned at the Municipal Office during Office hours on all working days.

M. B. SCREWVALA,
Returning Officer and Chief Officer,
Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Gazdar Hall, Andheri,
Dated 5th Feb. 1949.

3265

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARDAR HARDASSINGH GURSAIMAL and DIWANCHAND GURSAIMAL, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bhandup in the Registration Sub?District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District and known as Thikan 'Vanyacha Pada", admeasuring 1½ Bighas 4½ Pands and 1 Kathi or thereabouts that is about 10527 sq. yards and assessed at Rs. 13-8-0 Local Fund Cess As. 0-13-0 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Agra Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cawasji Rustomji Ashburner but now of Essabhoy Bohri, on or towards the North by the land of Jetha Heera and Kawasji, on or towards the South by the Land of Damodar Fakir Kini. The land being Khoti Village land there are no Survey or entry numbers.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1949.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3278

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, MANHARLAL MATUBHAI have with the consent of Bhagwandas Vajeram (as Trustee) and J. W. GOMES contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Club Road, on the Agripada Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which piece or parcel of land has been computed to contain a total area of 711-1|9 square yards (716 square yards according to the Extract from the Survey Register) or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North by land of the said Board intended for a service passage, on the East by plot No. 4 of the Agripada Estate, on the South by the Club Road aforesaid and on the West by Plot No. 2 of the Agripada Estate aforesaid and which said piece or parcel of land is known as Plot No. 3 of the Agripada Estate and forms a portion of the lands vested in the said Board for the purposes and subject to the Conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 mentioned and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3525 and 3527 (1) and Cadastral Survey No. 1611 of the Byculla Division are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4107 (3) and Street No. 3.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1949.

MAZAGAONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3266

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
NOTICE

CERTIFICATE No. 16950 for 25 shares numbered 250406-250430 of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., registered in the name of Mr. M. S Gupta having been lost, notice is hereby given that a duplicate certificate will be issued unless valid objection is lodged within one month from the date hereof by any one claiming title to the said shares.

B. T. THAKUR,
General Manager.

Calcutta Dated 8/2/49

3274

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Independent Provident Insurance Ltd. and the Perpetual Forest Holding Ltd M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, 11th inst. at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) at their rooms:- Writing tables, chairs, Oliver Typewriter cupboard, rack Godrej B. Quality safe etc.

BENNETT & CO.

ITS the service that answers all TRAVEL QUERIES

AT NO EXTRA COST

We guide regarding most advantageous routes and help you with latest information on Passports, visas, Customs Public Health & Currency regulations

CLEARING AND FORWARDING

I.T.S. can be relied upon to do Clearing and Forwarding work thoroughly and at Moderate Charges

ITS India Travel Service Ltd
(Member of I.A.T.A.)
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. (PHONE 34793)
BRANCHES:
17-G CONNAUGHT CIRCUS NEW DELHI
PURSHOTTAM BLDG. MOUNT ROAD MADRAS 2

The Rational Cough Cure
KASABIN for

Cold and Cough • Chronic and acute Bronchitis • Pneumonia • Whooping Cough • Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases.
*BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.
Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princes Street, Bombay.2

Youth In 24 Hours
"OTOGEN" (Herbal Tonic) prepared by PARKER & DAVIS makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. Roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100 per cent. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. "OTOGEN" improves your looks, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens whitish grey hair permanently for life. "OTOGEN" was tried upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. By one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation this patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man. Price Rs. 5/-
Otogen
P. B. 447 ------ BOMBAY.

ZURICH GIFT FOR BOMBAY MAYOR

Swiss Confederation Act Mounted On Colourful Frame

BOMBAY, Monday.

A reproduction, mounted on a colourful frame, of the original Federal Charter of 1291, the Act establishing the Swiss Confederation, was presented to the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas by Norman C. Thompson, Trans-World Airlines District Manager for India, at an informal function held in the Mayor's chambers this afternoon. Dr. H A Sonderegger, Swiss Consul Genderal, was present.

The insription read as follows: 'Reproduction of the original Federal Charter of 1291, the act establishing the Swiss Confederation, is presented to the City of Bombay by the Government of the State of Zurich and the Municipal Council of the City of Zurich, commemorating the inaugural flight of TWA to the new Intercontinental airport of Switzerland at Zurich."

The addition of Zurich, it was stated, brings to 17 the number of overseas points served by Trans World Airlines on its 20,000 miles of overseas routes. TWA also serves Geneva and is the only United States airline serving Switzerland, the Company's Public Relations Officer Mr Sultan Haji also pointed out.

NYE PRAISES GANDHI MANDAP EXHIBITION

NEW-DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI): "To form a representative 'exhibition' from the relics of a man who scorned possessions would seem an impossibility, and yet to walk around the tiny hut at Rajghat, a replica of that in which Gandhiji lived, gives a more positive impression of the man as he was than the most elaborate exhibition could have hoped to achieve."

Thus observed Sir Archibald Nye, British High Commissioner in India, giving his impressions of the Gandhi Mandap Exhbition at Rajghat, to the United Press of India.

Continuing Sir Archibald Ney said: "Nothing could have reminded us more forcibly of his sense of values than this glimpse of the simplicity which surrounded him. This same lack of ostentation was followed in the simple and yet beautiful structure in which the photographs, portraits and other exhibits were housed Perhaps the most interesting of these exhibits were the letters written over the course of many years by Mahatma Gandhi to people of different nations and in all walks of life. I liked their directness, their penetration, their kindliness and often their humour. Indeed, one of the lasting impression with which I felt the exhibition was the kindliness of this great man and of the happiness he brought to those about him wherever he moved. Those who are responsible for this exhibition should be congratulated on their admirable taste and the sense of restraint in which they have carried out their task.

SALES TAX OFFICERS' MEET

BOMBAY, Monday.

A conference of all the provincial Sales Tax Officers, was held at the Bombay Secretariat, today and presided over by Mr M D Bhansali, the Sales Tax Commissioner.

It is understood the conference which will meet again tomorrow will discuss among other things the amendments to the Sales Tax Act, which will be moved by the Finance Minister under whose portfolio the department falls, in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The conference will also discuss administrative difficulties and thrash out ways of overcoming them.

The amended Sales Tax Act, as it will emerge when it is passed, it was learnt, will include several other items in the list of those, to be taxed.

It was also learnt, that any loopholes which help the evasion of the tax, will be sought to be removed from the practical experience gained by the Sales Tax Officers, since the inception of the Sales Tax Act.

Bombay Village Panchayats Act To Be Amended

The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933, is proposed to be amended so as to make provisions for avoiding the holding of bye-elections for the vacancies occuring within four months of the expiry of the term of a panchayat and for enabling a panchayat to collaborate with other local bodies in matters of common interest. 'Similar provisions are already there in the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

The amending Bill, which has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of February 3, 1949, also empowers the Collector to raise the term of a panchayat to the maximum of five years and enables village panchayat to establish Provident Funds for their employees.

Jobs Found For Refugees

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6 (API): During December, 1948, 19,032 displaced persons, of whom 768 were women, were registered by the Employment Exchanges and the Special Employment Bureau for-highly-qualified refugees in the Indian Dominion, bringing the total number of persons so far registered to 3,38,110. 4,510 displaced persons, including 294 women, and involving 14,484 dependants, were placed in employment during the month. This brings the total number of displaced persons so far registered to 3,38,110 and of placed to 83,044 involving 3,02,526 dependants. Of those registered and placed during December last 36 and 66 per cent respectively, were in the East Punjab.

Volunteer Corps In Bihar Villages

PATNA, Feb. 6, (U. P. I.): With a view to maintaining peace and tranquility and developing the habit of self-reliance and discipline among the public the Government of Bihar, it is learned, is recruiting a village volunteer force in every Panchayat area.

This force, it is further learned will be given a legal status by amending the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act 1947. All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 30 are eligible to be enlisted in this force.

This item is digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 10, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 9, 1368.
Parsi: Shehrever 9, 1318.
Sunrise 7-11 A.M., Sunset 6-36 P.M., Highitide 05-23, 21-04 Lowtide ..-.., 13-02.

CORPORATION MEETING: Tomorrow (Wednesday) 8 p.m. (B.T.)

Today's Engagements

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE GYMKHANA: Annual prize distribution in the College Hall at 6 P.M. today Lala Amarnath will preside.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA IN HOTELS: Under the auspices of the Propaganda Section, Public Health Department, a meeting of the Members of the Bombay Hotel Owners' Association, will be held at Gokhale Hall, Brahman Sabha, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. B. C. Dasgupta, Executive Health Officer will preside.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Sjt. Ambalal Purani will speak on Sri Aurobindo and his Yoga at 6 P.M., today at Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound, Bombay Central.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: Today (Tuesday) at 6-15 P.M. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street, under the auspices of the Rahnumae Sabha Dasturji Framroze Bode will deliver a public lecture on "The history of 21 Nasks and their relation to Vendidad".

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES AT REFUGEE CAMPS

Beautiful Embroidery, Knitting and Sewing work is undertaken at reasonable rates at the Industrial Centres organized by United Council for Relief and Welfare, at Refugee Camps.

"Norfolk" To Visit Bombay

Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of East Indies Station, Vice Admiral C. H. L. Woodhouse, C. B., will be arriving in Bombay on February 12 for a courtesy visit and will be leaving again on 22nd February.

A cruiser of the same class as H.M.I.S. "Delhi", H.M.S. "Norfolk" is somewhat larger and is the older of the two ships. Completed in 1930, the "Norfolk" has a displacement of 9,925 tons, with an overall length of 633 feet. Her normal peacetime complement is 819 officers and men. The "Norfolk" carries six 8-inch, eight 4-inch, anti-aircraft guns, twelve 2-pounder pom-poms and other lesser armament, while her eight 21-inch torpedo tubes are mounted in fours.

The most important war-time engagement in which the "Norfolk" took part was the sinking of the Bismarck in May 1941.

In December 1944 and January 1945, the "Norfolk", as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Roderick McGrigor, and in company with other war-ships, fought important actions against enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast.

POPULAR POLICE OFFICER JOINS I.P.S.

The first police officer from Bombay Province to be selected for the new Indian Police service, Mr. C. J. V. Miranda, Inspector of Police, Anti-Corruption Branch, CID, Bombay, relinquished today his present charge to leave for New Delhi to undergo intensive training before returning to the Province for possible higher appointment.

Making his mark as a keen and persevering police officer in the days of the first experiments with Prohibition following the advent of the Congress Ministry, Mr. Miranda soon dis-

Inspector Cajetan Miranda

played his great abilities as a detective and smasher of crime gangs in other police spheres and won renown in several well-known cases including those concerning Dr. Purdy, a Trotskyite, and the cases arising out of the High Denomination Notes Ordinance. His greatest achievements were made as Inspector of the Anti-Corruption Branch.

In 1948 he was awarded the Indian Police Medal and now, within a short time after acquiring that honour, Mr. Miranda figures in the first list of selections to the I.P.

TELEGRAMS TO SOUTHERN KOREA

It is notified for general information that all restrictions on the telegraph service to Southern Korea have now been lifted and telegrams may now be written in any recognised language. Code and cypher are also permitted. Telegraph transmission will terminate at Seoul beyond which delivery will be made by Korean Mail.

Congress Seva Dal Condoles Brelvi's Death

At the meeting of the representatives of volunteers organisations in City held on Saturday last, at Congress House, a condolence resolution touching the sad and sudden death of Syed Abdulla Brelvi was passed.

A CORRECTION

In our issued of the 5th inst. a report under heading "Protest against excommunication Bill" was published wherein it was stated that Mr. Musseinbhoy Lalji presided at the meeting held to protest against the Bill. Mr. Musseinbhoy Lalji we are now informed, did not preside at the meeting but the same was presided over by Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowji.

WEATHER

COLD WAVE PERSISTS

POONA, Feb. 7 (API). Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, the 7th Feb. 1949

The cold wave has now enveloped Saurashtra and Cutch, the central parts of the country, the whole of the Bombay province and the Hyderabad State. Night temperaturess were as much as 10 degrees to 16 degrees F. below normal in the north Bombay Deccan, the west Centrall Provinces and Berar. Malegaon has recorded a minimum temperature of 38 degrees F.

The western disturbance over Chota Nagpur lies this morning over sub-Malayan West Bengal and the adjoining parts of upper Assam. It is likely to pass away east northeastwards across the eastern Himalayas.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and has occurred locally in Orissa and Bihar.

The chief amounts of raintal are Puri 2". Port Blair 3.4", Cheerapnji and Darjeeling 1/2" each and Shillong, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Asansol, Cuttack, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Purnea and Muktesar 1/4" each.

Forecast valid until the evening of 8th:

The cold wave will extend southwards into Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast and eastwards into the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and West Bengal. Markedly low temperatures will continue in the ventral parts of the country, in Saurashtra and Cutch The Bombay province and Hyderabad State. Three may be a further fall in temperature in the Bombay, Deccan and north Hyderabad tonight.

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam and occur at a few stations in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and south-east Madras. Widespreal for is likely in upper Assam tomorrow.

WEAHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 7 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum teemperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st Dec. 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 8-0 hours I S T on 7th Feb. 1949.

fiAhmedabad 79 55 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmednagar 87 43 0 0 minus 0.5 Allhabad 72 47 0 1.3 0 Bangalore 85 64 0 0.2 minus 0.5 Baroda 79 39 0 0 minus 0.1 Belgaum 83 56 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Banaras 70 45 0 5.3 BOMBAY 80 50 0 0 minus 0.2 Calcutta 80 62 T 0.1 minus 0.7 Cheerapuji 61 44 0.4 1.0 minus 0.5 Cochin 86 75 0 0.8 minus 1.9 Colombo 84 74 0 10.4 plus 0.5 Cuttack 85 66 0.3 0.3 imnus 0.4 Darjiling 40 26 0.5 1.6 plus 0.5 Dehrabun 66 36 0 7.7 plus —41 0 0.2— ..weralad (Dn) 85 63 3.7 Delhi 67 43 C 0.9 minus 0.7 Gwalior 0 minus 0.6 Hyderabad (Sd) 89 49 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Jaipur 67-40 0 0.6 minus 0.2 Karachi 75 56 0 0.3 minus 0.5 Lahore 58 41 0 3.3 plus 1.6 Lucknow 72 49 0 0.6 minus 0.7 Madras 89 71 0 1.7 minus 5.2 Mahableshwar 75 50 0 0 minus 0.5 Mangalore 85 71 0 0 minus 0.6 Mussoorie 40 25 0 6.6 plus 1.0 Mysore 83 53 0 0 minus 0.5 Nagpur 80 47 1 0 minus 0.9 Ootacamund 64 41 0 1.0 minus 2.0 Pachmarhi 85 30 0 0.5 minus 0.8 Patna 67 52 0 3.8 plus 2.8 Poona 82 :0 0 0 minus 0.2 Rajkot 78 44 0 0 minus 0.2 Shillong 55 42 0.3 1.3 plus 0.4 Sholapur 85 52 0 0 minus 0.6 Simla 35 25 0 3.9 minus 0.5 Surat 83 48 0 0 minus 0.2 Trichinopoly 92 73 0 0.5 minus 3.3.

One constable was injured by a pistol and another by a sharp knife before the police then opened fire.

The injured, including the two policemen were taken to Baripada, and admitted to the local hospital.

Radio

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.48 mtres (9,530 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. K S Pahuja Bhajan 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 Vimal Dighe Mandolin 8-45 K S Pahuja 9-0 Krishna Udyavarkar.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

10-40 West Indies vs India Running Commentary on the 5th Test 12-45 pm News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12-55 Laker 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Recorded Interlude 1-45 West Indies Vs India Running Commentary on the 5th Test

31.41 metres till 7-15 p.m.
41.44 metres from 7-30 to 11-0 pm.

4-0 p m West Indies Vs. India Running Commentary on the 5th Test 5-5 Vimal Dighe Mandolin 5-15 Jantar Mantar 5-45 K S Pahuja 6-0 News in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Gulab Bai Bijapurkar 6-30 B V Jadhav 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vimal Dighe Mandolin 7-45 Film Music 7-55 Teer Nahi to Tukko 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News in (G) 8-30 Mukta Vaidya 8-45 'Gharcha Master' Featurisation of a story in Marathi by O V Bavdekar 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 'Prashnamala' Programme of brains trust in Marathi 10-0 There's Something in the AIR arranged and presented by Adi Marzban 10-30 J Strauss 10-45 Boston Symphony Orchestra

41.44 metres

7-30 a m News in (E) 7-40 Gujarati Geeto

31.41 metres
41.44 metres

6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News in (E) 7-30 Interval

61.48 metres

7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Mukta Vaidya Gujarati Geeto 8-15 Gulab Bai Bijapurkar 9-0 Krishna Udyavarkar 9-30 Gat Bageshri Sitar 10-0 Krishna Ndyavarkar 10-30 B V Jadhav 7-30 BARODA

Bhargeeter 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 Haribala Dave Gujarati geeto 8-30 Nagardas Arjandas Diliruba 8-45 Sudhakar Mehta Vocal music 6 pm News in (E) 6-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-15 For Rural Areas (Gujarati3 6-35 Ambubhai Khan Razak Hussain 7-15 Haribala Modi 6-45 Sudhakar Mehta 7-0 Tasiim Dave 7-30 Nagardas Arjandas Diliruba 7-45 Tasiim Khan Razak Hussain 8-0 Tabla Par Gat Tora By Air Artist 8-15 New in Gujarati 8-30 Sudhakar Mehta Vocal 8-45 'Hindi Sansthano' 9-0 News in English 9-15 Pankaj Mallik 9-30 Kolak Krut Geeto 9-40 Nagardas Arjandas Diliruba.

ARTHUR GEORGE BOTTOMLEY

Arthur George Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade in the British Labour Government who is now in Karachi on way to India on a trade mission is a "worker", born of working-class parents in a working-class district of London. His career has been founded — like that of Ernest Bevin — on the twin props of trade unionism and labour politics.

TRADE UNION INTEREST

He left school at 14 to become an office boy, continued his studies by

Mr. A. G. Bottomley.

attending extension classes at Toynbee Hall, the universities' social centre in the East End of London. Then he went to work on the now nationalised London, Midland and Scottish Railway and found a flare for Trade Union Organisation, which led him to become a full time union official — London organiser of the National Union of Public Employees. Officially he still holds this position, but has been given leave of absence.

In 1929 he was elected a Labour member of the Walthamstow Borough Council; by 1936 he had become an alderman; and in 1945-46 he reached the peak in his local political career by becoming Mayor of Walthamstow. In 1946 he received his first junior ministerial appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Dominions Office (now the Commonwealth Relations Office).

He visited India with the Parliamentary Mission of Goodwill which preceded the Cabinet Mission. He has been to Burma, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and has represented Britain at U.N.O.

JOSHI'S CALL TO AERO-WORKERS

Make Common Cause With Other Labour

A resolution calling upon the Government to nationalise the aviation industry and another to release Mr. Shoilen Dey, the ex-Vice-President of the Air India Employees' Union and other Trade Union leaders arrested and detained under the Public Security Act was passed at a well-attended rally of Aero-workers, held recently under the Presidentship of Mr. Siraj A. Neemachwalla in the spacious compound of Stree Mandal Hall, Santa Cruz. Workers from various Air companies, viz., The Air India Ltd., Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., The Air Services for India Ltd., and The Ambica Air Lines Ltd., had assembled in overwhelming numbers. Messrs. Krishnamurthy and Venkataraman from The Hindustan Aircraft Employees' Union, Bangalore were among the fraternal delegates from aviation centres.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, addressing the rally, said that the Aero-Workers should realise that there was much in common between the problem that the workers in different industries had to face and he advised the Aero-workers to join hands with the rest of the workers and make common cause with them. The workers in India, he said, had been accustomed to a comparatively low standard of living and he hoped that Aero-workers would strive ceaselessly to raise this deplorable low standard.

Mr. Manek Gandhi, acting Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C. addressing the workers told them not to allow Party Politics or questions of prestige to create a split in their ranks.

The Statistics Committee, while submitting its report, made recommendations which were embodied in what it designated as a Charter of Demands. The Committee recommended a minimum wage of Rs. 55 in aviation industry with minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 100 at working class cost of living index figure at 300. The other demands pertained to grades of different categories of employees and question of working hours, leave, gratuity and conditions of service etc.

American Evangelists In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy and Mrs. Eddy, noted American Evangelists, who are now on a brief visit to India, will be giving a series of lectures beginning (Tuesday) February 8. Dr. and Mrs. Eddy have visited this country twice before, when they were the guests of Mahatma Gandhi at Sabharmati Ashram and Pandit Nehru at Anand Bhavan.

Dr. Eddy is addressing a meeting tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Wilson College Hall under the auspices of the Bible Society of India and Ceylon. He will speak on "The working of God in history".

Mrs. Eddy will address another meeting at 4 p.m. at the Mayo Road. Y.W.C.A. on "The place of women in the international scene".

FLANNELETTE EXEMPTED FROM LICENSING ORDER

The Government of Bombay has exempted from all the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948, flannelette, white or dyed, in addition to the 15 items already exempted. No licence under the said order is, therefore, necessary for selling or storing for sale this article.

FYZEE DEPLORES SOVIET ABSENCE FROM UNESCO

BOMBAY, Monday.

Speaking on the last conference of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation held at Beirut, Mr. A. A.A. Fyzee, India's Alternate Delegate to the Conference hoped that the UNESCO would put in concrete work this year, though "nothing tangible has been so far done".

Mr. Faizee, who was addressing a meeting held under the joint auspices of P.E.N. and the Bombay Discussion Group at the Darbar Hall of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, gave a brief sketch of the work of the Conference and said: "Such conferences lead to international friendship by the process of exchange of thought".

He however, deplored that the U.S.S.R., which was making a great contribution to the peace of the world, was not represented in the U.N.E.S.C.O. "We do not know what Russia's thinkers and makers of culture are thinking," he said and asserted that an international body could not make any useful progress without her.

TRAINING OF COMMERCIAL PILOTS

The Government of India, with a view to producing well-trained commercial pilots ('B' Licence) who will be suitable for immediate employment as pilot-in-command on light types of transport aircraft or as co-pilot on heavier types, have adopted a scheme to train a limited number of persons. The training will be given at the subsidised Flying Clubs at Delhi, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras and at the Flying School which has been established as a branch of the Civil Aviation Training Centre.

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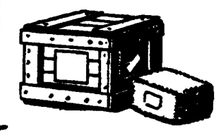

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Plea To Revise Floor And Ceiling Prices Of Cotton

CULTIVATOR SHOULD BE INDUCED TO GROW MORE MEDIUM AND LONG STAPLES

Central Committee Passes Sir Chunilal Mehta's Resolution

BOMBAY, Monday

The Indian Central Cotton Committee today passed a resolution moved by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta urging the Government of India to revise the floors, ceilings and differentials of cotton to such a level "as would induce the cultivators to extend the growing of improved varieties."

The Committee in its resolution expressed concern at the present cotton policy of the Government. The resolution said, "Besides fixing lower prices for all cotton, the differentials allowed by them for medium and long staple varieties are such as would result in nullifying the many years' work of the Committee for improving the class and staple of different cottons."

The Committee fully appreciated the need for increasing the production of food crops, but felt that the need for increasing the production of cotton in the Indian Dominion was "equally great."

INCREASE PRODUCTION

The Committee strongly recommended that the Government should carefully consider the problem of increasing the production of cotton by diverting as much acreage to cotton as possible.

Sir Chunilal B Mehta in a short speech proposing the resolution, suggested that the acreage under cotton should be increased in the different Provinces as well as in the different States that have joined the Indian Union. "There is ample scope for increasing the acreage under cotton without affecting foodcrops", he said. "There should not be any apprehension that diversions of acreage from food to cotton would have any political repercussions. India is independent and is buying her food supplies from different countries of the world by payment in full and should not be the concern of any other country of the world as to what acreage India puts under foodgrains or under cotton."

TO ENCOURAGE CULTIVATOR

Sir Chunilal said that the present low floors and ceilings for cotton should be revised on the basis suggested by the Government of India,—in relation to the prices of other agricultural commodities. The differentials should be so revised as would induce and encourage the cultivator to grow more and more of medium and long staple cottons.

In support of his suggestions to raise the floor, ceiling and price differentials for cotton, Sir Chunilal gave statistics to show "the unfairness and discouraging nature of the present prices and differentials." He said that the ceiling of Jarilla and Surat was 550 and 750 respectively in November, 1943, while the cost of living in Bombay was 248 for the same period. In August, 1948, the ceiling of Jarilla and Surat was 600 and 715 respectively and the cost of living in Bombay was 321.

COTTON AND CLOTH PRICES

The Committee also passed the following resolution of Shri R. G. Saraiya, Vice-President: "In the structure of floor and ceiling prices special high differentials should be allowed for special varieties of cotton sponsored by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and and or the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

"In the formula for determination of the price of cloth, the same consideration and allowance should be made in the price of cloth if Indian cotton is used for the manufacture of cloth with the same specifications as is allowed if foreign cotton is used."

Among those present were Shri Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Shri Shankar Lal, Shri T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Shri D. N. Mehta, Shri Chunilal B. Mehta, Shri Padampat Singhania, Dr. V. K. R. V Rao and Shri R. G. Saraiya, who was elected to continue as the Vice-President of the Committee for the next year.

The Committee will continue its discussions on Tuesday.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF COTTON STOCKS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7 (API)—Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, presiding over the 59th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee here today said that the shortage of cotton stocks in the country was "very serious" and Government's immediate objective was to produce in India itself the country's full requirements of medium and long staple cottons.

Among those present at the meeting were Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. R. G. Saraiya and Sir Chunilal B. Mehta.

Sir Datar Singh said surveys had been made of the important cotton-growing tracts of the country with a view to ascertaining in what areas cultivation of American cotton could be extended and also stimulating further endeavours in the tracts in which American cotton was now grown.

"It is rather unfortunate that the extension of cultivation of cotton at the moment is linked with the overriding necessity of producing more food crops", Sir Datar Singh said. "I may assure you, however, that the Central Government is very much alive to the whole situation and is trying to deal with the matter in as practical a way as possible.

PLANNED PRODUCTION

One of the most important subjects Sir Datar Singh said, to be considered at this meeting was the planned production of cotton. By the commencement of the next cotton season, he continued, "the podution of our stocks of cotton will be very serious and something will have to be done to improve the situation if our cloth production is not to suffer. Already at my suggestion, the Secretary of the Committee has under-taken tours in several of the important cotton-growing tracts of the country with a view to ascertaining in what areas cultivation of American cotton can be extended and also stimulating further endeavours in the tracts in which American cotton is now grown. I am glad to say that his advice and suggesions to the provincial and state Governments concerned are being followed up."

Sir Datar Singh said the cotton policy of the Government of India would come up for discussion at the meeting and that Sir Chunilal Mehta would move a resolution on the subject "which deserves your earnest consideration." Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Vice-President of the Committee, had also made the suggestion that cloth manufactured from quality cottons produced in India should be given the same premia as cloth produced from imported cottons of similar quality. He said that if this suggestion were agreed to, it would result in encouraging the cultivation of better quality cottons and the payment of proper price to the grower.

CONTROL OF PRICES

On the control of cotton prices, Sir Datar Singh said the local Sub-Committee had considered a reference from the Central Provinces and Berar suggesting that growers of cotton in the reserved area should be paid the parity price for their cotton and that the loss suffered by them due to the prevailing higher market rates should be made good by paying to them a corresponding higher price for pure seed purchased from them. The Sub-Committee felt that this was the only way of ensuring stocks of pure seed and accordingly unanimously agreed that the Government of India should be requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 60,000 for this purpose. Sir Datar Singh said the Government of India had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 60,000 from the cotton fund for the purpose of subsidising the purchase of pure jarilla seed, and another sum of Rs. 40,000 for Buri and Cambodia seeds.

Sir Datar Singh stated that the question of sending an expedition to foreign countries with a view to selecting suitable material for producing between quality cottons in this country had made further progress. The recommendations of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on this matter were being placed before the Committee for consideration.

SUPPLY OF HOOPS

Dealing with the supply of baling hoops to cotton pressing factories, Sir Datar Singh said, "We have now definitely turned the corner in this matter. During the last cotton season there was a very acute shortage of baling hoops and we urged hard that adequate supplies of this material should be manufactured in the country itself. This recommendation was given effect to, so that this season, the production of indigenous hoops is expected to amount to about 5,600 tons.

COMMITTEE'S CONSTITUTION

Sir Datar Singh said there had been several changes in the constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The States Unions of Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Saurastra had been accorded separate representation on the Committee. Welcoming the representatives of the States Unions, he felt sure that these additions to the membership of the Committee would not only advance the cause of cotton in the country but also be helpful in the solution of the many problems to be tackled by the Committee.

Regarding the financial position of the Committee, Sir Datar Singh announced that the Government of India had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Committee from the cotton fund. "This money, together with the additional income which the Committee will derive as a result of the doubling of the cotton cess and the collection of the cess on all cottons either consumed in mills or exported will, I trust, not only enable us to tide over our difficulties in the immediate future but also to extend the sphere and scope of our activities, he added.

GOVERNOR URGES PLANNED PRODUCTION

The need for intensive research to increase the yield of cotton per acre by resorting to irrigation and acclimatisation of superior varieties of cotton, was stressed by His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, addressing the ninth annual meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, on Monday. His Excellency expressed the view that there should be some sort of planned production in order to secure a better equilibrium between short, medium and long staple cottons.

MAHASABHITES RELEASED

MADRAS, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): The Madras Government today directed the release of three prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the Province including Mr. M. V. Ganapathi, who were arrested on the eve of the R.S.S. Satyagraha movement.

162 R.S.S. SATYAGRAHIS SET FREE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): One hundred and sixty-two R.S.S. Satyagrahis were released from the Hissar District Jail during the week-end.

Bihar School Teachers To Get Increases

PATNA, Feb. 6 (API): The Government of Bihar have decided to raise the salary of Primary and Secondary school teachers of the province, it is llearnt here. This will result in additional expenditure of about Rs. one and half crores.

It may be recalled in the connection that the joint council of action of the Bihar Primary and Secondary School Teachers Association have decided to go on strike from February 15, if their demands of higher scales of pay, which range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 for primary school teachers and from Rs. 125 to Rs. 500 for secondary teachers are not conceded.

It is not known, how far the concessions made by the Government will go to meet the demands of the school teachers.

There are about 45,000 primary and about 5,000 secondary school teachers in the province. The Government are also reported to have decided to raise the scale of salary of teachers of non-government colleges.

The proposed scale will start from Rs. 200 and at Rs. 400. The former scale started from Rs. 150 and rose up to Rs. 374.

CEYLON TURF CLUB ROBBERY ECHO

COLOMBO, Feb. 6, (A.P.I.): Two more dead bodies have been discovered in the Puttalam jungle (about 100 miles from here) as the police intensified their hunt for the armed gang concerned in the Ceylon Turf Club robbery on Monday last involving nearly four lakhs of rupees.

The police are reported to have made two arrests so far.

Order Against Minister's Son Withdrawn

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): In pursuance of the U.P. Government's policy to release students arrested in connection with the R.S.S. movement, the detention order against Vasudev Kher, son of Mr. A. G. Kher, Minister for Local Self-Government, has been withdrawn. Vasudev Kher was on parole as he has been suffering from typhoid.

Move To Get Harijan Entry Into Bet Temple

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Feb. 6.

After Harijans' entry into Ranchhodrayji Temple of Dwarka, now a movemment of entry of Harijan in the Temple of Bet has started, and invitations have been sent to Harijans to reach Bet.

Rs. 1¼ Lakhs In One Day For Gandhi Fund

NAGPUR, Feb. 6 (UPI.) Collections amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 were made for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund in one day at Gondia, Tumsar and other places in the Bhandara district as a result of Dr. Rajendra Prasad's tour of the district yesterday.

TRIBUTES TO BHAVANJI ARJUN KHIMJI

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tributes were paid to the civic service of Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji by Mr. S. K. Patil, Leader of the Municipal Congress Party, at a tea party given to Mr. Khimji by the Municipal Congress Party at Congress House this evening.

Mr. Patil said that Mr. Khimji had rendered service to the city in various capacities and was a Municipal Councilor for a number of years. He had carried on the task entrusted to him by the citizens and served them to the best of his ability.

Mr. Khimji in reply said that he would always serve the people as a servant of the great Congress organisation and would humbly strive to bring the commercial and business community closer to the Congress.

Govt. Changes In Czechoslovakia?

Zapotocky Criticises Working Of New Administration

PRAGUE, Feb. 7, (P.TI.-Reuter): Premier Antonin Zapotocky has criticised the working of Czechoslovakia's new 19 county administration, in a speech thought by some observers to strengthen reports of coming Government changes.

From January 1 last, the new system, introduced under minister of the interior Vaclav Nosek replaced the old administration through the state Governments of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia.

Addressing the Trades Union Congress yesterday M. Zapotocky said they had been told that the 19 county system would reduce bureaucracy. Instead, they found there was real danger of "an enormous addition to the number of administrative personnel.'

The Premier was optimistic about potential economic progress under the five-year plan, but was dissatisfied with labour productivity during 1948. They must have the courage to tell the workers that it lay with them to raise the standard of living, he said.

MADRAS, Feb. 6 (API): The body of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.C., Madras, a prominent Congress leader of Tamil Nad, who died earlier yesterday, was cremated at his village in Chingleput district.

VALIDITY OF PUDUKOTTAH'S MERGER WITH MADRAS QUESTIONED

Suit Filed By Two State Citizens Against Government Of India

PUDUKOTTAH, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Suit questionning the validity of the merger of Pudukottah with the Madras Province came for hearing for the first time in the Court of the Chief Justice of Pudukottah yesterday.

The suit has been filed by two citizens on behalf of the public of the State against the Government of India in the States Ministry.

The State Vakil Mr. K. Nagarajan on behalf of the Government prayed for time to file a statement to which the Counsel for plaintiffs objected.

Along with the suit a separate application for leave-to sue was also filed by the plaintiffs.

The Judge adjourned the case for April 2, for filing statement by the State Vakil and fixed March 1 for filing objections to the application for leave-to-sue.

Bhopal Lifts Ban On Meetings

BHOPAL, Feb. 6, (A.P.I.): A Bhopal Government 'Gazette' extraordinary issued today announces the removal with effect from today of restrictions imposed on public meetings, processions, demonstrations, posters and handbills and loudspeakers in the middle of December last. Magisterial orders issued on December 15 and 16, 1948, in this connection have been cancelled.

There was again a partial hartal in Bhopal City today in connection, it is learnt, with observance of "Bareli".

About 150 Satyagrahis including Thakur Lalsingh, President Bhopal Congress "ad hoc" Committee, were released last night from Bhopal Jail. It is learnt that another batch of 44 such prisoners is expected to be released later today. It is further understood that, the cases of the remaining Satyagrahis who number about 200 are also being examined by the local authorities and more releases are expected to be announced shortly.

Mr. Gopkishana Vijayvargiya, President of the Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Ramsahai, President, Madhyabharat Constituent Assembly and members of the All-India Congress Working Committee are expected to reach Bhopal today from Gwalior for talks, it is learnt, with local Congress leaders in connection with the Bhopal Congress dispute.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders in prescribed forms, are invited for the purchase and removal of Textile, Metallic and Machinery Stores.

S. No.	DESCRIPTION OF STORES	QUANTITY	RESERVE PRICE	LOCATION	TENDER No.
1.	(a) Nylon (Artificial Silk) fabric (59" wide) XP-36	11,833 Lbs.	Rs. 3/- per lb.	M/s. Fire Stone Fy. Godown, Sewri, Bombay.	RCS/TEX/ 13729/2/225
	(b) Nylon (Artificial Silk) fabric (59" wide) XP-28	762 Lbs.			
	(c) One roll Nylon 59" wide XP-36	483 Lbs.			
	(d) Nylon XP 36-59" wide	260 yds.	Rs. 3/8 per yd.		
	NOTE.—Items 'a', 'b', & 'c' are in rolls of 750 yds.				
2.	Unused spares for 2½, 5 and 10 tons capacity, Caterpiller Mobile cranes of Link belt speeder manufacture (Diesel engine drive).	Lot	—	M/s. Ingorsoll -Rand (I) Ltd. Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay 10.	RCS/CPM/ 1684/15/117.
3.	(a) 48E (R.I.N.) Refiller Steel Wire for brushes TH. 4 for Tubes 1244, 1¼"x13/16"	1,700 Nos.	—	R.I.N. Stores, Depot, Mankhurd.	RCS/33577/ MMH-IV.
	(b) 48 (R.I.N.) Refiller Steel Wire for brushes TH. 4 for Tubes 0893, 1x11/16"	2,000 Nos.	—		
	(c) 48 (R.I.N.) Refiller Steel Wire for brushes TH. 4 for Tubes 1556, 1¼"x1/16"	1,500 Nos.	—		

LAST DATE DUE: 4 P.M. on 7-3-1949

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OFFERS TO BE KEPT OPEN UP TO: 7-4-1949.

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All Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited as "Revenue Deposit" in favour of Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay in Reserve/Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks, Cheques & Cash will not be accepted.

Permits to view the stores can be had on application from Regional Commissioner (Disposals), Bombay/Calcutta/Kanpur/Madras and D.G.D. New Delhi. The stores are offered for sale on "as is, where is" basis and will be subject to the availability of the stores and to the "General Conditions of Con. 117". No guarantee is given of the quality, quantity or suitability of stores.

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Another International Organisation?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR TO SHARE MEMBERSHIP IN NEW WORLD BODY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7: The recent withdrawal of the U. S. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), the British Trade Unions Congress and the Dutch Federation of Labour from the World Federation of Trade Unions and the announcement on Sunday that the American Federation of Labour is willing to share membership in a new World Federation of Labour, has raised hopes for a new grouping of the free trade unions of Europe and and United States.

The announcement of the AFL's willingness to begin discussions on an equal basis with the CIO and other non-Communist trade union movements to form a new international organization, marks a departure from the AFL's former refusal to associate itself with other American labour groups in representing American labour abroad. With over 7,000,000 members, the AFL is the largest trade union organization in America.

INITIAL MEMBERSHIP OF 30,000,000 EXPECTED.

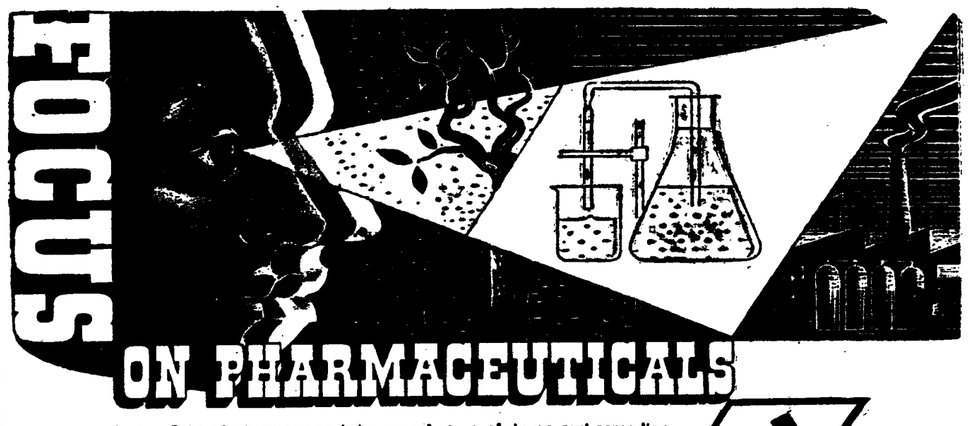
It is expected that the new world labour organization formed from the nucleus already existing in the so-called international trade secretariats will initially comprise some 30,000,000 members and eventually include up to 70,000,000 workers in all parts of the world.

The Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions suffered a major setback on January 20 when leaders of the powerful U. S. Congress of Industrial Organizations, the British Trade Congress and the Dutch Federation of Labour walked out on the Paris session of the WFTU and announced the withdrawal of their respective organisations from the Federation.

CIO Secretary-Treasurer James Carey's action in removing his 6,000,000-member organization will be confirmed by the CIO Executive Board meeting here on March 2.

Although the AFL has never been a member of the WFTU, Mattew Woll, chairman of the AFL International Labour Relations Committee declared that, "since the strongest free trade unions have now left the WFTU," the mobilisation of world labour for effective action "in behalf of democracy, reconstruction and social justice will be greatly facilitated."

"The WFTU can no longer even pretend to speak for world labour," said Mr. Woll.—U. S. I. S.



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India Heading For Her First Test Victory

NEED 271 RUNS WITH 7 WICKETS IN HAND

Amarnath's Bright Knock: Rae Misses Century

BOMBAY, MONDAY.

BOTH IN ENGLAND AND LATER IN AUSTRALIA, THE INDIANS GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THEY WERE SEEKER OF RUNS, DEVOTEES OF BRIGHTNESS AND ADVENTURERS IN RUNS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PRESENT SERIES, DURING THE LAST HOUR OF THE FOURTH DAY, THE HOME TEAM ATTEMPTED TO JUSTIFY THE ENCOMIUMS PAID THEM IN THE TWO DIFFERENT CONTINENTS. AMARNATH AND MODI FACED WITH THE USUAL DISASTEROUS STAR OF 9 RUNS FOR THE LOSS OF THE OPENING PAIR, PLAYED WITH LITTLE ENTERPRISE TILL THE TEA INTERVAL AFTER WHICH BEGAN THEIR ADVENTURE FOR FUNS, WHICH AT ONE TIME APPEARED TO BE SO RUINOUS TO THE CHANCES OF THE WEST INDIES THAT GODDARD ASKED THEIR PACE BOWLER TO BOWL WELL OUTSIDE THE LEG STUMP.

Only the pressing needs of the occasion which demanded 361 runs for victory in 395 minutes brought the full glitter of the Indian stroke play to the fore, and one is tempted to believe after than last hour this evening, that this policy of attack, if carried into the midst of our adversaries would have put a different colouring to our fight for the present series during the greater part of which India has been mainly concerned with drawing the Tests. Stroke-play which forms the basis of Indian batsmanship, can alone make the name of India respected abroad. And our quest for runs will always possess the added advantage of putting our opponents on the defensive.

As matters stood at the end of the fourth day, India still needed 271 runs in 300 minutes in which force the issue of the Test and seven wickets with which do so, whereas the sole concern of the West Indies might well be the drawing of the last Test so that they can win the rubber. With bowlers like Jones and Trim who can shut up one end, if not both the ends, if need be by bowling well outside the leg stump — as Jones did for a couple of overs — the task of the Indian side would be exceedingly difficult. Legitimate and quite fair as such methods would undoubtedly be, it is earnestly hoped, believed and prayed that the Indians will succeed in winning their first Test so far. Such indeed, is the general optimism that one believes that a victory which would be meritorious can be thought into existence.

One ball apart, the wicket played no tricks which could be noticed from the stands. The exception being when a good length ball from Jones lifted awkwardly but caused no damage. The turf that has been kept on the wicket has ensured liveliness throughout, without any treachery on the part of the wicket. Whereas it would be still difficult to turn the ball sharply enough, the semi-pace men get a slight lift from the wicket which has given Jones, Trim, Phadkar and Bannerji some assistance.

The use of a pace bowler in rounding up the tail of the side was shown once again today when Bannerji secured all the last three wickets in addition to dismissing Atkinson, who should also have normally formed a part of the tail with the second delivery of the day. Though far from his best Bannerji his still good enough to provide the much needed variety of such pace as we can muster. The thought that the inclusion of this bowler in the entire series of Tests might have been beneficial is wistful and unavailing.

The fight which the West Indies have been waging rather unsuccessfully with the Indian bowlers for runs was again interesting if for nothing else at least for the revealation that the batting potential of the West Indies was neither illimitable nor infallible, as has been proved by the Indian bowlers in dismissing them for totals of under three hundred in each of their innings. Rae, whose batting makes him an austere recluse amongst the West Indian batting carried on well till within three runs of his hundred when his habit of lifting his hooks, noticed yesterday, proved to be his undoing. He lifted a bouncer from Phadkar straight to Mankad at long leg, the latter, however, making fine catch shoulder high to his left. Rae had been batting for more than a day and the time he took to score almost a hundred runs indicated the accuracy of the attack no less than the persistence with which it was directed and maintained. Once the key stone of the West Indian edifice had crumbled the end was not far off and was delayed only by the by the usual stubborness of the last wicket for which skipper Goddard and Trim added 27 runs which might well prove to be valuable in the final reckoning not merely of the score but of time a well.

By batting a left-hander throughout the innings, the West Indians caused the home team a good deal of inconvenience which was partly alleviated ooth the left-handers were together.

Bannerji, and Mankad who shared the burden of bowling with Phadkar, bowled well throughout. Phadkar lacked the fire and the lateness of his swing which he showed in the first innings. Although he was never trifled, with, Phadkar did not appear quite as menacing on this occasion as he had done previously. Mankad kept his usual ring of fielders round Gomes and the latter finally selected the wrong ball to hit in a desperate attempt to pierce and eventually to break this ring.

Skipper Goddard played his usual defensive role and finding no one to partner him at the end of the innings took his bat with him to the dressing room. In an attempt to farm the bowling he refused some singles and reduced his own runs in order to keep the strike.

It was quite inevitable that, faced with the glorious chance of snatching a victory from the West Indians and saving the rubber, the Indians should reply in a disheartening, dejectful and even a futile manner. Mr. Somerset Maugham once observed that in Tchekob nobody ever pots the red. The Indians, evidently, have, a liking for Tchekov. By the time nine runs were on the board both Ibrahim and later Mushtaq Ali were back in the pavilion and it took so long to register the first double figure total of the innings that the opening pair must have changed into their civvies by the time the ten appeared on the board. Amarnath, seizing his chance of pointing his compass towards victory, promoted himself in the batting order and came fourth. It is clear that in doing so he banked if not upon a better start at least one not quite so miserable. Joy sprang up in twenty thousand hearts as the Indian skipper strode out to join Modi, for the meaning of this change in the batting order which took up the challenge of the score-board and of the big G. C. I. clock together was quite clear. There was little he could do before the tea interval, for the shine was on the ball and the tail of the West Indians was up. Any further loss would have reduced the hopes of a thrilling victory to the possibility of an exasperating and uncertain draw.

Amarnath, therefore had the measure of the bowling first and when he had acquainted himself with his guests he started on a long trail with nothing but a broad bat in his hand and prayer in his heart. The running between the wickets of Amarnath and Modi was excellant, only it should have been adopted every time earlier in the series. Runs were sought and obtained and for the first time in the series, Goddard and his men discovered the other side of the medal. He faced the pace bowlers Jones and Trim with ease and attacked everything that could be punished. The first two overs from Atkinson produced 15 runs and there was a possibility that he might be taken off, but Goddard's luck had not taken a holiday and he kept him on for which act he felt supremely happy a ball later when Amarnath was bowled by a ball of which he tried to get a run at cover. His knock was neither long nor elaborate, but it put the much needed pep into the hearts of his team-mates and together with Modi, he demonstrated that the West Indian bowling can be attacked from the very beginning.

Should Hazare touch his form and should Modi continue to seek runs as well as he sought them today, India should find herself with her first Test win. For Modi, who was for the greater part the junior partner in this first of the third wicket partnership, was also helping to push the score along with his well placed strokes on the on side. Nor was he to be left behind in the search for runs in the quest of which he once hooked Gomes rather viciously and Atkinson at backward short leg failed to hold on to a difficult chance.

The first two hours' play tomorrow will show which way the straws are blowing. In any case India has experienced so much adversity during her international matches that one expects that it is at last time for Fortune to cast a smile in her direction.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	286
INDIA (First Innings)	193

WEST INDIES (Second Innings)

A. Rae c Mankad b Phadkar	....	97
J. Stollmeyer b Mankad	....	18
C. Walcott b Phadkar	....	16
E. Weekes b Hazare	....	48
D. Atkinson c Amarnath b Bannerji	....	0
R. Christiani lbw b Mankad	....	19
G. Gomes c and b Mankad	....	24
J. Goddard not out	....	33
J. Cameron lbw b Bannerji	....	1
P. Jones c Amarnath b Bannerji	....	1
J. Trim lbw b Bannerji	....	12
Extras		7
Total		267

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/47; 2/68; 3/148; 4/152; 5/166; 6/192; 7/228; 8/230; 9/249; 10/267.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	31	7	82	2
S. N Bannerji	24.3	6	54	4
V. S. Hazare	6	1	13	1
Vinoo Mankad	22	8	77	3
Ghulam Ahmed	14	3	34	0

INDIA (Second Innings)

Mushtaq Ali c Walcott b Jones	6
K. C. Ibrahim b Gomes	1
R. S. Modi batting	29
L. Amarnath b Atkinson	29
V. S Hazare batting	1
H. R. Adhikari, D. G. Phadkar, Vinoo Mankad, S. N. Bannerji, P. Sen & Ghulam Ahmed to bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wickets)	90

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/2, 2/9, and 3/31.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. Jones	10	2	25	1
G. Gomes	9	2	31	1
D. Atkinson	3	0	16	1
J. Trim	3	0	14	0

UMPIRES:—Messrs A. R. Joshi and B. J. Mohoni.

Cricketers' "At Home" Postponed

BOMBAY, Feb 7. (A.P.I.): Owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been found necessary to postpone the 'at home' to be given by the Captain, Manager and Members of the West Indies Cricket Team at the Governor's Pavilion, on Thursday, February 10, to Thursday March 3, instead.

SPAIN ADMITTED TO I. T. T. A.

Japan Not Permitted To Take Part

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6. (PTI-Reuter): When Japan as well as Spain was proposed for membership of the International Table Tennis Association at its meeting here, delecates from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia protested against countries "where all are not equal before law" being granted membership.

The Australian delegates recalling the suffering of the Australian people during the war, were also against Japan's membership, but the American delegates supported Japan.

The Association's British President, Mr Ivor Montagu, who voted against membership for Spain and Japan suggested as a compromise that Japan should be given "good standing" rights and this was carried by 13 votes to six.

This decision means that Japanese players will now be able to play matches against member-nations, but they will not be allowed to take part in World Championship events or Congresses.

Spain was elected to membership by 16 votes to five.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

Victoria Leads In First Innings Against Holders

MELBOURNE, Feb. 7. (PTI-Reuter): Victoria with two second innings wickets still to fall, led Western Australia by 291 runs at the close of the third day's play in their Sheffield Shield match here.

Victoria made 354 in their first innings, dismissed Western Australia for 277, and had scored 204 for eight in their second innings by close of play.

They started their second innings weakly, but Neil Harvey (42) and H. Turner (30) put on 59 for the third wicket. A second slump followed, and six wickets were down for 97, and then Ian Johnson and Douglas Ring stopped the rot, Johnson carrying on the good work by adding 60 with H Lamaert in an unfinished ninth wicket stand. P. Dunn took four for 63.

Western Australia had lost eight wickets for 200 on Saturday, but their last two wickets put on 77 today.

Frankish (49 not out) and C. Puckett (42), against the Test attack of Bill Johnston and Ian Johnson, made their highest scores in first class cricket this season, adding 82 for the ninth wicket. Ian Johnson took five for 90 and Douglas Ring three for 70.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET
Brabourne Stadium
10-45 a.m. West Indies vs. India, Fifth Test (Final Day.)

HOCKEY
Association Ground
4-10 p.m. Calcutta Gymkhana vs. Mazagoan Dock "A" (Provincial).
5-30 p.m. Goa XI vs Rest XI (Festival-Replay.)
St. Xaviers Ground, Parel
4-10 p.m. Khatau S.C. vs. B.B & C.I. Rly "B".
5-15 p.m. Bhimraj S.C vs Panchgani Parsis (Lewis Cup Tournament).

CHANDULAL SHAH'S SECOND SUCCESS IN THE INDIAN DERBY

The picture above shows Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presenting the trophy after the race to Chandulal Shah, the owner of Balam, who ridden by Kheemsingh won the Blue Riband of the Indian Turf on Saturday. This is the second time Chandulal Shah has won the Derby. In 1946, his champion filly Chakeri won it in the record Derby timing of 2 minutes 40-3/5 seconds.

OLYMPIC GAMES PROFITS IN THE REGION OF £ 50,000

British Olympic Association May Get Entire Sum To Train And Equip Future Teams

LONDON, Feb. 6. (P.T.I.-Reuter): At long last there is some indication of the profit which the Olympic Games in London last August brought in, with reports—they are as yet no more than reports—that it may be in the region of £ 50,000.

For months now, the world has been waiting with some interest to learn how financially successful the 14th Olympiad had proved, and it is understood that an official announcement will definitely be made by the Organising Committee this month.

How far the general public will be allowed to see the individual receipts and cost and just how the profit is arrived at, remains to be seen but the Press will at least be given a final figure after all expenses have been met.

Should the profit reach the large sum reported this will put to shame those dismal Johnnies who were saying before the Games began that they would rove a financial flop. After they had made this prediction in the midst of heavenly dummmer weather the rains came. But rain not prevent Britain's large sporting public flocking to Wembley and the other venues, as the profit obtained will disclose.

The credit, however, must go not so much to the public for their enthusiasm as to the organisers who were able to run the Olympiad so well at so little cost so as to ensure a large credit balance.

And thanks will certainly have to be given to the Government and the Services who played part in enabling the costs to be kept to a minimum; to the Government who have evidently not asked the Organising Committee to pay the full tax by classing the Games as educative rather than entertaining; they must have also helped a great deal financially with the Richmond Camp, to the Services and notably the Royal Air Force who have evirently asked little, if anything for the Uxbridge Camp which they reconstructed and loaned for the housing of officials and competitors.

There is as yet no information as to what is to be done with the profits although it is of course known that it must be ploughed back into sport.

Two views exist, the one that all share and the other that it will go to seventeen sports staged will take a the British Olympic Association to constitute a fund to train and equip British teams for future Olypiads.

If it is divided between the 17 different sports and there are definitely leading members of the British Organising Committee opposed to this view it is to be hoped that it will not mean each sport receiving a seventeenth share. Some sports such as Soccer can afford to forge altogether any "bonus" while others like Wrestling and Weightlifting and to some degree even track and field athletics can do with every penny they can lay their hands on.

MONEYS SHOULD GO TO BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION FOR DISTRIBUTION

But if it all should go to the British Olympic Association they would be in a position to allocate to the poorer sports the sums they think necessary to train teams for the next Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that it may be fifty years before London or any other British city gets another Olympiad and the 50,000 pounds sterling would only allow the British Olympic Association to spend less than 5,000 sterling on equipping and sending British teams to the intervening Olympiad which looked at this way is not a very large sum.

Hitherto British Olympic Teams have been badly crippled through lack of funds.

The British Olympic Association has had to ask private bodies and individuals to give money to send teams to the Olympic Games and the size of those teams has very largely depended on the generosity of the British public which is a state of affairs which should not exist.

Thus it may well be that the Organising Committee will hand the whole sum over to ffthe British Olympic Association to put into the bank as a nest egg to enable the country to be properly represented, irrespective of the generosity of the British public, in the forthcomimg Olympiads.

BRITAIN IN FAVOUR OF DROPPING BAN ON GERMANS AND JAPS

Last week the question of whether Germans and Japanese should now be allowed back into international Sport was discussed The result of the "Sunday Pictorial" Poll, which asked whether readers thought German Boxers should now be allowed to fight in Britain, said "yes". Two out of three voted in favour of the ban being dropped. So once again the British have proved that at least where sport is concerned they are willing to forgive if not necessarily forget.

India To Meet U. S. In Exhibition Bad inton

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—India are to meet the United States in an Exhibition International Badminton match at Montelria, New Jersey, on Wednesday (February 9). Four days later the United States team, winners of the American Zone in the Thomas Cup Competition, will leave for Britain to play Malaya in the Inter-Zone Final.

India's team will be led by Davinder Mohan Lal, the All-India Singles Champion in 1943, 1944, and 1946.

In the United States side is David Freeman Californian who has held the National Singles Title since 1939 and has not been defeated since he lost to Ted Pollock of Canada, in the 1939, New England Championships.

Also in the team is Carl Loveday, runner-up to Freeman in the 1948 National Championships, Coint Stephens and Bobby Williams.

India were beaten by seven matches to two by Canada in the first round of the competition last December. The United States then defeated Canada 8-1 in the Zone Final.

DIVIDE DAVIS CUP INTO THREE ZONES

Kakko Of I. L. T. A. Suggests New Move

LONDON, Feb. 6. (Reuter): Under the heading: "The Davis Cup: India's views", the British Magazine "Lawn Tennis and Badminton" published in its current issue a letter from Mr. T. S. Kakko, Honorary Secretary of the All-India L.T.A. in which he set out his suggestions for decongesting the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition.

"I feel", wrote Mr. Kakko, "that this can best be done by dividing the competition into three zones to be named as follows:

American zone,
Eurcpean zone, and
Austro-Asiatic zone.

He thought that the Lawn Tennis nations of the world could be very conveniently divided into these three zones according to their geographical location.

"Each nation should be required to play in the Zone assigned to it and there should be no choice to select the Zones as at present". This, he thought, would afford the necessary decongestion.

Mr. Kakko agreed that an increase in entrance fee was necessary but thought that £25 should be the maximum.

He found the suggestion of imposing a penalty on First Round losers "rather unpalatable".

"It is not criminal to lose a match", concluded Mr. Kakko. "In fact a penalty of this nature will deprive the sport of its true spirit and will be the cause of friction".

Century-Old Waterloo Cup Run For The Last Time?

LIVERPOOL, Feb 7 (PTI-Reuter).—The Waterloo Cup, the "Blue Riband" of Coursing run at Altcar near here, was won today by Mr. Lionel Lucas' Life Line, a black dog by Lord Lieutenant who beat a Kennel Companion, Roving Ministrel, a brindled puppy by Dew Prince, in the final. Life Line, A 20 to 1 chance on the night of the draw was a 9 to 4 on favourite to win the final.

The winner and runner up were trained by Lewis Reynolds.

President Frost caused the Final Courses, which should have taken place on Friday, to be postponed.

As there is a Bill in Parliament to ban all blood sports this may have been the last running of the historic century old Cup.

BOMBAY XI ENTER FINAL

Maharashtra Succumb In Tame Encounter In Festival Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Monday.—Bombay XI triumphed in the replayed semi-final of the Festival tournament. They beat Maharashtra by the odd goal in three scored a few minutes before the closing time. Maharashtra were rather unlucky for they could have saved the game in the final stage. Bombay now enter the finals.

Bombay were on the defensive in the opening stages but stood up well to a well-balanced attack. Gabriel moved from centre forward position to right outer and Dadoo moved to his place. Gabriel made no appreciable change here and would have proved more effective as leader of the attack.

With both sides resorting to hit and run tactics in the early stages, little constructive play was witnessed, but midway through the opening half Coutinho running down the left flank made an attempt to score from base line but R. R. D'Souza, Maharashtra's goal-keeper saved at the corner of the goal. Maharashtra thereafter began a series of attacks that had Bombay in difficulty and forced two short corners which were averted with difficulty, getting out of this situation kept Maharashtra's defence knotted up and on one occasion Woodcock made a very feeble attempt to score from the top of the circle and the goalie cleared easily. On another occasion Perumal tried a hard hit, the goalie was beaten and Lingam came to his sides rescue saving at the edge of the goal line, but received an injury on the leg and had to be carried away, but returned after medical attention, playing like a new man.

A minute later, the twentieth minute Woodcock put Bombay in the lead off a pass from the right which beat D'Souza in goal from close in. Enthusiasm lacked in this evening's encounter and when the teams met on the previous occasion they were definited a better outfit. Pacheco, who was dangerous on the last occasion received little or no support from Dadoo now leading the attack. Half time Bombay were leading by one goal.

Maharashtra were out to neutralize the score and many dangerous moves were prevented by the deep defence O. Fereira and Poonawalla were conspicious. Bombay's attack were seen to little advantage and did not impress at all. The Poona side suddenly put new life into the game and Gabriel ran on his own. O. Ferreira running parallel was beaten and Lobo, in goal tried to avoid and prevent Gabriel from scoring was beaten when Gabriel pushed with a scoop that touched Lobo's leg and was a remarkable goal.

Transferring play it looked as though Bombay were going to make it but D'Souza in Poona's goal brought off two good saves but three minutes later Woodcock winding his way into circle shot for Bombay the second goal thus giving his side the lead again. Bombay were spurred on by this goal and tried to improve their position but once again D'Souza, the Maharashtra goalie seemed to do the right thing everytime. The Poona side made a gallant last minute attempt to score but Perumal foiled a brilliant move by Pillay, who gave a Pachet a nice pass The game ended in Bombay winning by the odd goal in three Bombay now meet in the final on Thursday, the winners of the Goa vs Rest game.

THE TEAMS:

BOMBAY XI: Lobo, Ferreira, Gentle, Perumal, Middlecoat, Poonawalla; Kakar, Woodcock R. Rodriques, Braganza, Coutinho.

MAHARASHTRA: R. D'Souza; Malelo, Lingam; Readycash, Diego, G. Nimal; Dadoo, Pillay, Gabriel, Pacheco, Xavier.

UMPIRES: Zelio and Ayres.

Mrs. Singh Beaten By Miss Woodbridge

AFSAR HUSSAIN BEATEN IN U P. TENNIS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7 (API).—Miss Woodbridge, beat Mrs. Singh, ranked India's Number One Lady Tennis player in the Ladies Single Final of the U. P Lawn Tennis Championship today by 1-6, 9-7, 8-6.

In the Men's Single Final Rajen Banerjee beat Afsar Hussain 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

145 Kilometre Motor Race In Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Prince Bira of Siam, well-known Racing Motorist, finished fifth in the big Argentine Motor Race held here today, named "Maria Eva Duarte De Peron" after President Peron's wife.

The winner was Oscar Galvez, the Argentine Road Ace, driving an Alfa Romeo, with Juan Manuel Fangio (Argentina) in a Maserati second, Eitel Conton (Uruguay) in a Maserati third, and Adriand Malusardi (Argentina) in a Maserati fourth.

Times over the thirty 4,865 Metre-laps (giving a total distance of over 145 Kilometres—ninety and a three quarter miles) were: Galvez, one hour, 31 minutes, four seconds for the 30 laps.

Prince Bira, one hour, 34 minutes 19 seconds, one tenth for 26 laps.

Average speed of Oscar Galvez for the Race was 96 Kilometre, 170 Metres (about 58 and a three quarter miles per hour.)

Reginald Parnell, British Racing Motorist from Derby has retired.

BANERJEE TO CAPTAIN BIHAR IN RANJI TROPHY

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.).—The following thirteen players have been chosen to represent Bihar against Holkar in the third round of the Ranji Trophy at Keeman Stadium here on February 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Sutey Banerjee (Captain), Bijoy Sen, B Roy (wicketkeeper), L Sterling, D. Khambatta, B Patniak, Sudhir Das, J. F. Dunkiley, N. Chakravarthy, S Bose.

Shymlal Sinha is to be a standby.

Parel Hockey League

TEAMS' STANDINGS TO DATE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the latest standings of the teams in the Parel Hockey League:—

Senior Division

	P	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Catholic Gymkhana	8	6	2	0	24	7	14
Goan Sports 'A'	8	6	1	1	11	3	13
B. E S. T.	9	4	4	1	8	4	12
R. I. N.	8	4	2	2	14	11	10
Panchgani Parsis 'A'	8	4	1	3	12	9	9
St. Xavier's 'B'	8	4	1	3	13	10	9
G. I. P. Rly 'B'	9	2	2	5	5	20	6
B. B. & C. I. Rly 'B'	9	2	1	6	6	12	5
Bombay City 'A'	8	2	0	6	12	18	4
St. Xavier's Assn	9	1	0	8	4	15	2

Division I

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Mazagon Dock 'A'	8	6	2	0	9	3	14
Dockyard 'B'	8	4	2	2	9	6	10
Times 'B	8	2	5	1	6	3	9
Lever S. C. 'A'	8	2	4	2	7	6	8
St. Xavier's 'C'	8	3	2	3	4	4	8
Black Spiders	8	1	5	2	3	5	7
Bhimraj S. C.	8	2	3	3	7	8	7
Overseas Com. Service	8	1	3	4	2	6	5
Telegraph R. C.	8	1	2	5	5	11	4

Division II

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
General Motors	7	4	3	0	7	1	11
Firestone S. C.	7	5	1	1	10	3	11
Khatau S. C.	7	4	3	0	7	3	11
Dreamland S. C.	7	3	3	1	9	2	9
Byculla Loco	7	2	2	3	2	6	6
St. Xavier's 'D'	7	1	3	3	4	7	5
Young Christian. S C.	7	2	0	6	4	13	4
Ruia College	7	0	1	6	2	10	1

Division III

SECTION 'A'

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Young Rovers	8	6	1	1	22	1	13
Mazagon Institute	8	5	1	2	20	4	11
Blue Wizards	8	4	3	2	12	3	11
National Sports	8	5	1	2	9	5	11
Parel Sports	8	3	3	2	6	9	9
Goan Sports 'B'	8	4	1	3	9	14	9
Coorg S. C.	8	1	2	5	5	16	4
Mahim Gymkhana	8	2	0	6	3	17	4
Panchgani Parsi 'B'	8	0	0	8	1	18	0

SECTION 'B'

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
B. P T. 'B'	7	6	1	0	11	1	13
Thana Dist. Police	7	5	1	1	15	3	11
Mazagon Dock 'B'	7	5	0	2	7	6	10
Khar Selected	7	3	1	3	2	10	7
Mahim Young Boys	7	1	2	4	4	7	4
Young Aryan Goans	7	2	0	6	8	15	4
Indian Tool	7	1	2	4	2	8	4
Western Rangers	7	1	1	5	4	3	3

SECTION 'C'

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
B. B. & C. I. Rly 'C'	8	8	0	0	26	0	16
B. B. & C. I. Rly Police	8	4	3	1	11	2	11
Telephone Club	8	4	2	2	5	4	10
B. S. N.	8	4	2	2	4	4	10
St. Xavier's 'E'	8	3	4	1	1	2	10
E. C. & R. I. S.	8	3	0	5	2	3	6
Lever S. C. 'B'	8	1	2	5	2	10	4
Tata S. C. 'B'	8	2	0	6	5	7	4
Bombay Metal & Alloys	8	1	1	6	2	26	3

Fr. Palacios Inter-School League

	P.	W	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Don Bosco	7	7	0	1	11	1	12
St. Xavier's	7	4	1	2	13	6	9
Antonio De Souza	7	4	1	2	13	8	9
Little Flower	7	4	1	2	9	6	9
St. Andrews	7	3	2	2	7	8	8
St. Stanislaus	7	1	3	3	2	5	5
Master Tutorial	7	0	1	5	0	17	2
	7	0	1	6	2	6	1

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the Provincial Hockey Championship Ganeshkhind Sports Club beat Black Spders by a solitary goal. On the Parsi Cyclists Ground St. Xavier's "B" beat Bombay Parsis S A. by two goals to nil.

Ganeshkhind for a major part of the half time dominated play and midway through this period scored through R. Donald, their right inner. Ganeshkhind's backs compelled the inner trio of the Black Spiders to stay outside the circle In the second period Black Spiders goalie Mitchell brought off some smart saves and towards the last stage of the game Black Spiders all but scored. The game ended in a victory for Ganeshkhind by a solitary goal.

St. Xavier's "B" playing against Bombay Parsi Sports Association made light work of their opponents and treated things kindly They were easily the better team and should have won by many more goals.

The Bombay Chronicle

To help the young soul, to add energy, inspire hope and blow the coals into a useful flame, to redeem defeat by new thought and firm action; this though not easy, is the work of divine men.

—EMERSON.

HOW SHALL WE TEACH?

The views of Premier Kher on Women's Education seem to revolve round two central ideas—one, that in the secondary education stage there should be differentiation, and, second, that the 'psychology of Indian womanhood' was something separate and distinct from the psychology of other women. Mr. Kher who gave expression to these views at the Jubilee celebrations of the S.N.D. Thakersey Kanyashala on Sunday, declared that he meant not to indicate Government policy but to provoke thought among educationists. In considering the points he has raised, it must not be forgotten that the Western Indian tradition has been towards co-education and that women in this part of India have shown more progressive tendencies than women in other parts. Mr. Kher observed that a great deal of irrelevant and unimportant matter in the syllabus which has become something of a fetish, should be eliminated from it. This should apply as much to the education of men as to the education of women. There is, as the Premier remarked, much irrelevant matter. It is the bane of education in our schools that it is not related to the environment. It is in realisation of this that the thorough overhaul of the educational system has been taken in hand both by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. In the primary stage, Mr. Kher was quite emphatic that it would be neither possible nor necessary to separate the education of girls from that of boys. In the sphere of higher and specialised education, he was equally definite that economic considerations barred the way, as it were, to providing parallel facilities, as expensive staff building and equipment were necessary. It was only in secondary stage that the problem existed, and Mr. Kher made it clear that his own inclination was in the direction of separation. But, as he remarked, the matter requires serious consideration.

There are few subjects that one might consider necessary for equipping women for the struggle for life, which it will not benefit men too to have some familiarity with. Although this proposition might sound amusing to the champions of the kitchen-and-child training for women, it hardly needs to be stressed. Nor is it possible to divide the three stages of education so completely as to interpose an altogether different ideal in the secondary stage, and expect everything to adjust itself in a later period. In other aspects, the divergence between the strict discipline of the schools and the freer college atmosphere has brought on difficulties of adjustment which cannot be ignored. Is it wise to add to the problems of student life by demanding students in the higher ranks of education to make one more adjustment? Would it not be better to devise the entire educational system in such a way that there is a smooth continuity right through? It is essential that in any educational policy that might be pursued, the development of the whole personality of the 'individual' is kept steadily in mind. This has been reiterated by educationists again and again. In such a policy, the first consideration is that the home and the school, the parent and the teacher, be brought together in an effort to eliminate all avoidable conflict. This should not be overlooked in the consideration of the issues raised by Mr. Kher.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Kher asked for the translation of the ideals of co-operation and service into active everyday conduct. It is this intention which is behind the move in New India towards what has been happily named "social education". Artificial distinctions like the one which has been all too common between technical training and education in the humanities, have no place in this ideal. The aim is to develop the mind and train the hand equally without ignoring the one or the other. It is the human element which has to be kept steadfastly in mind throughout any educational planning, and it was this aspect which the Premier rightly stressed. Mistakes there are bound to be but, so long as the ideal is kept unburnished, there is every hope that we may learn even from our mistakes. Mr. Kher's remarks suggest that in education as in other matters—and in fact more than in other matters—we are now entering on an era of bold experimenting.

Hyderabad Moves

The political situation in Hyderabad is clearing with the closing of the ranks of the State Congress. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's personal intervention has been necessary to bring the two sections together but something more is called for if the unity is to continue and even lead to solid political work for the State. The State Congress has its opportunity in the rebuilding of Hyderabad that is ahead. It has to reach the people in order that the foundations of responsible government might be well laid. What existed in Hyderabad before September 1948 was a negation of political consciousness. This was most clearly demonstrated in the stunted growth of the press. Therefore, the lifting of the autocracy of the regime led immediately to a serious rift in the only party with any claim to political service. Happily that rift has been mended now.

Almost on the same day came the news that the Nizam had agreed to the State taking over the Sarf-e-Khas for an enhanced privy purse. Major-General Chaudhuri, the military Governor, has rightly interpreted this as the beginning of the abolition of all jagirs, paigahs and samasthans. The area covered by these privileged holdings is roughly 40 per cent and it is an achievement to bring them all under the general administration. The State in Hyderabad participates very largely in industrial undertakings also and it can be expected that there too far-reaching measures will be adopted at no distant date. There is the difficulty that State participation is largely by means of a kind of managing agency system by which large sums are managed by private individuals who provide a less share of the capital, on behalf of the administration—a form of State patronage which served a purpose in developing industries in the State. But, given the spirit in which adjustments are being made, there is no reason why a settlement should not be effected in this sphere also.

The Military Governor has indicated that the jagirdars will be adequately compensated not by an immediate lump sum paid down but by a progressively lower rate paid over a number of years. As the economy of Hyderabad is brought to a more modern basis, the State resources will no doubt be better able to bear the burden of compensating the privileged and taking over their responsibilities. Already there have been drastic economies effected in the Budget and unnecessary expenditure on various Departments which left a deficit of some Rs. 3 crores, is being cut to reduce greatly if not eliminate entirely the deficit. Thus the Military Administration, strongly reinforced as it is on the civil side, is directing its energies to hand over to the popular regime which will succeed it a going concern. The meaning of Sardar Patel's reference to it as "a caretaker government" emerges clearly from this picture. No other administration could have carried out these far-reaching changes as smoothly as the Military Administration has done. The transformation of a feudal system into a modern administration is a political phenomenon which might well startle those before whose very eyes it is being enacted.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Noting the President's reply that he would be glad to talk to the Soviet leader in Washington and Stalin's suggestion that the meeting take place behind the "Iron Curtain", Tydings said, "I think it can be said that the climate of peace has been improved to some extent by this exchange between the two leaders even if the improvement is only of a temporary nature".

—Report re: Senator Millard Tydings, Chairman, U.S Senate Armed Services Committee.

* * *

"With H. E. H. the Nizam setting such a generous lead in the matter of the Sarf-i-Khar, I", General Choudhri says, "can see no reason why the Jagirdars and others should not follow suit".

The matter should, in our clear opinion, be taken to the U.N. Security Council by Sir Zafrullah Khan where he and Moin Nawaz Jang should effectively crush Choudhri's announcement and argument by pointing out that H. E. H., being a prisoner of the tyrannical and Fascist Government of India, he could not but give up his own feudal rights.

* * *

According to Mr. Gadgil, Central Government Minister, it is the aim of the present Government to convert the political democracy that had been won into one of social democracy.

Then the aim of the present Government is to make a good many things "shy."

* * *

Mr. Gadgil also added that, like Princes, the Nawabs and Sardars who have made sacrifices in the larger interests of the country, the "cotton princes and cotton nawabs" should also realise their duty to make us much sacrifices.

For instance, besides accepting a Privy Purse, they should also have Constituent Assemblies to decide about the accession of their factories?

* * *

Apropos of Mr. Patil's statement regarding an understanding with Dr. Ambedkar, Sri Asoka Mehta asks: "Why does Mr. Patil try to drag in high-powered and influential personalities, wholly unconnected with the city and its civic life?"

Sh—sh..... brother. Some one might ask this question next time "J. P." visited Bombay for some Corporation or Provincial Assembly election.

* * *

Bombay is experiencing a spell of cold weather as a result of a cold wave that has struck Bombay and Saurashtra.—Local Report.

Only a spell? We mean to say that —err—atchchoo, sorry.

* * *

Washington: The United States may extend economic aid to the Middle-East when peace is established there, according to diplomatic observers here.

The almighty Dollar can buy anything, can't it?

* * *

Russia has offered Norway a non-aggression pact in order to "eliminate any doubt of the Norwegian Government as to intentions of the USSR".

But what guarantee will there be about intentions of Norway? We recall the aggression of Finland against the Soviet Union in—was it 1938?

* * *

Chinese Government planes have dropped bombs on Communist armies on the Yangtse asking "why do you insist on war?"

The answer is in the negato-positive.

* * *

British women, according to a London report, can today sign on for a life time career as a soldier.....

Our sense of apprehension is only slightly relieved by the thought that the next annual session of the All-India Women's Conference is still a year away.

A. B. C. OF MARSHALL PLAN

Not Mere Aid But Revolution

By Morley Cassidy

This is an article examining the Marshall Plan and how it is helping Western Europe by Morley Cassidy, winner of the U. S. Army's Medal of Freedom for his expert overseas coverage during World War II.

THERE is a new Europe in the world today, and every American can claim about dol. 35 worth of credit for the way it looks.

Most of them, seeing the results close up, would probably think it an impressive dol. 35 worth.

With American help, in the past year, Europe has suddenly come alive. The stumbling, bewildered, sickly Europe that cringed with fear at every Communist frown—even as recently as last April—is gone.

In its place is a Europe that feels blood in its veins again.

Its people are better fed and better dressed. Their houses are warmer. They are working harder, with better tools, and producing more of everything from electric power and coal to wheat, butter and baby-buggies.

They are still far from happy, but they are acting like people who see daylight ahead, and have the strength to walk towards it. Because they are stronger they get angry instead of cringing when Communists try to smash their efforts to rebuild. They have begun to fight back.

For the first time since the war, Communism is on the defensive in every country in Western Europe.

First Fruits

These are some of the visible results, to date, of an experiment without precedent in history. They represent the more obvious first fruits of the Marshall Plan, now known as the European Recovery Programme or E R. P., by which one nation has undertaken to lift a whole continent out of chaos.

They are impressive and, in some ways, spectacular. But the Marshall Plan is facing question-day.

It needs more billions. Before it gets them it will have to satisfy Congress that E. R. P. billions are doing their job.

It is easy enough for anyone who is footloose in Europe to reach some general conclusions.

Hardly anyone who had seen Europe emerge from its violent war despondency of 1947, for instance, would question two statements:

First, that American Marshall Plan aid has turned the tide against Communism, at least temporarily, throughout Western Europe.

Second, that without it, France, Italy and much of Western Europe would be living to-day under the dictatorship of a Communist minority; and Russia, for all practical purposes, would be on the English Channel.

Many an American might say that in stopping Communism, even temporarily, the Marshall Plan has been worth whatever it cost.

Maybe that is true. But the Marshall Plan is trying to do something much bigger than stop Communism. It was conceived as a plan to help create a free, orderly, healthy Europe.

The big question now is: What progress can Europe make toward rebuilding itself, with American help, in the face of Russian Communistic imperialism?

And it is here that any observer in Congress or out begins to find that the answers are not so easy.

One look at the cost sheet roughly dol. 5,000,000,000 spent on Europe in 1948 is enough to dampen any impulse to give a snap "good" or "bad" verdict.

Progress Of Plan

There is much to be seen in the plan's workings in Europe that is disheartening. Its progress is spotty and erratic. There is growing reason to suspect that it will never succeed in delivering by its target-date of 1952, a neatly wrapped-up, good-as-new Europe, completely free of the need for "extraordinary outside assistance", which is diplomatic jargon for U. S. dollars.

But, as a personal reaction, after watching the plan at work in 10 of the Marshall Plan countries and occupied areas, and after talking to representatives, big and little, from all 19 of them, I find myself unimpressed by the failures or setbacks.

I find myself, instead, awed by the sweep and boldness of what the United States is doing in Europe. It all seemed fairly simple, I remember, when the plan was first suggested.

Europe would draw up its own neat shopping list of its four-year needs for setting up housekeeping, the United States would send the needed cement, tractors, threshing machines and ball-bearings, and the job would be done.

It is not so simple. Some of us had forgotten, for the moment, that we would be dealing with a Europe that had sold or lost all the foreign investments that brought it in dol. 1,500,000,000 a year; a Europe whose empires and colonies were dissolving and rebelling; a Europe that had 30,000,000 more mouths to feed and bodies to clothe than it had in 1938.

We did not know, either, that we would be dealing with a Europe split down the middle by an iron curtain clamped across many of the normal routes of trade; a Europe torn by an undeclared war within nearly every country, where miners would wreck their own mines to block recovery.

Peaceful Revolution

We are discovering now, on the spot, what all these things imply.

What we have undertaken, it is now clear, is nothing short of peaceful revolution. We have undertaken to reshape Western Europe; to sweep away the habits of centuries.

Meeting these problems, we are finding ourselves facing 19 separate sets of problems, each of which has to be meshed somehow with the other 18.

We are finding ourselves helping France to fight inflation, and political instability, and Communist sabotage. Helping England to modernize archaic industries, and whittle down its national debt, and find markets to compensate for a lost empire. Helping Italy to fight an inflation that went into a deflationary tailspin, to find work for 1,500,000 jobless, to grow more food on parched hillsides to feed 4,000,000 extra mouths. Helping Greece to fight a civil war with one hand, rebuild a war-smashed land with the other, and still find homes for about 700,000 victims of Communist house-burnings. Helping Germany to turn peaceful and co-operative, and productive. Helping —but the list is endless.

Where It Goes

When the last Marshall Plan dollar has been spent and the last economist has rolled up his charts, many a European still will be trying to figure out its greatest mystery.

That is: "What becomes of all that money?"

It is a mystery that grows out of a paradox. The strange fact is that the Marshall Plan, or the European Recovery Programme, is so vast in its

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Crisis For Arabs

Representatives of the Arab League States met the other day at Cairo to discuss the invitation of the Palestine acting Mediator to attend an Armistice conference. Transjordan, as the Cairo report, says was not represented at the talks which were described in the Egyptian press as "very important". That gives the clue to the grave difficulties with which the Arab States are confronted. The Arab States had to fight against the whole "civilised" world of the "democratic" West and Soviet East divided on every subject but united on the one objective of perpetrating an injustice on an Arab country and its Arab people. The Arab States rose to the occasion and were not doing badly considering the tremendous military, material and diplomatic odds against them. It was a grave crisis but a crisis which was not beyond the united and determined patriotism of the Arab States and their peoples.

Stab In The Back

But at the most crucial stage they were dealt a stab in the back and betrayed by one of themselves. The defection of King Abdullah of Transjordan destroyed the unity of the Arab world and cracked the Arab united front wide open. No wonder that as a result of it, Israel appears as a victor and the State of Israel as a settled fact. To consolidate this settled fact further the Government of the United States, the supreme patron of Zionism and Israel, has started exploiting its unique positions. On the one side, there is political pressure being applied in the shape of, for instance, the conference which Mr. Dean Acheson has recently had with the representative of Egypt. This pressure is being powerfully reinforced on the other side by temptations of economic aid. Peace or rather Arab submission is to be secured by threat of severe U. S. hostility plus the promise of the dollar. It is a difficult crisis for the Arab world.

Truman Demands

It was time "democratic" America did something to prove to the world and its own conscience America's sense of democracy and equality. The historic scandal of a democratic and egalitarian state treating its Negro minority as pariahs and untouchables and seeking to maintain the exclusive superiority of the Whites even by fire and revolver is admitted by all Americans. But beyond verbal protestations and pledges very little has been done to remove this scandal. Indeed, according to the report of a recent investigation, the wicked and inhuman evil of racial discrimination and segregation is more widespread in the capital of Washington itself, than it was fifty years ago. We are glad Mr. Truman, who has been pronouncedly in favour of all round civil liberties —in fact, it led to a revolt of Southerners against Truman's candidature—has again demanded a programme of civil liberties "guaranteeing to all people the heritage of freedom, which we have received from the founder of this nation". But "demanding" is not enough at all. It is for Mr. Truman to launch this programme and to do it now.

Food—The Other Angle

The relations existing between the Government of India and the Provincial Administrations have been well discussed. There is another point which needs equal, if not greater consideration: the work of the district and village officials, the various responsible officers and agencies through whom the 'Gow More Food' schemes have to be put through. Here it is necessary not only to have co-operation and enthusiasm but also to secure the fullest understanding of Government's plans and purposes. official discussions, it is usual to stress the uncertainty introduced by possibilities of overstatement of expectations, particularly in crop yields. Considering the general attitude of the Indian public—and here we are dealing with the section that asks for nothing so much as to be left alone—there is an even greater chance of understatement, lest the failure to come up to expectations might be the cause of misunderstanding and greater trouble later. If this goes through four ranks of the official hierarchy, it is obvious that there will be a good deal of under-calculation and consequent loss in the common pool. All these difficulties can be clearly appreciated if there is another source to the one which is entrusted with the task of collecting the facts and figures, in other words some agency which will learn exactly what the people feel. The Food Minister's reaction to the debate almost conveys the impression that our Ministers have become entrenched in the bureaucratic fortresses which they have won as representatives of the people. Possibly this inference is wrong but the danger is present and must not be forgotten.

Warning To Labour

On two successive days, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has warned Labour solemnly not to indulge in strikes which only serve to worsen their own position. By holding up production, he said they only perpetuate scarcities. He was quite clear that he understood their problems but he appealed to them not to seek wrong ways of correcting economic injustices. By this time, there is enough understanding of the production situation and, if Labour is restive despite this it is either because it finds the conditions in which it works intolerable or because it is incited by outside mischief-makers who are not interested in settled conditions in the country. Possibly both these causes exist in varying degree. But the Government should apply itself to correcting both defects. The frequent reference to Labour strikes suggest that action is contemplated.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parties In The Corporation

Sir,—At the meeting of the B.P.C.C held on February 5, Mr. S. K. Patil explained, with colourful details, the overtures made by him to Dr. Ambedkar, through the good offices of Sardar Patel and Kakasaheb Gadgil, to detach the Scheduled Caste Federation group in the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the opposition and enlist it on the side of the Congress.

Such overtures become amusing when one recalls the many pronouncements made by Mr. Patil on the eve of the election to the Corporation in January 1948. He had then announced that Municipal Elections were concerned purely with civics and had no connection with politics. On that plea he gave Congress tickets to non-Congressmen like Mr Sabavala. Why is Mr. Patil today trying to alter the alignment of forces in the Corporation by pulling high powered and influential strings wholly unconnected with the City and its civic life? Why does he refuse to solve his difficulties exclusively in the forum of the Municipal Corporation, as he is never tired of advising the electorate to do?

About Mr Patil's ever-changing remarks about the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the South Bombay Mohammedan Constituency, the less said the better. Apropos of his latest observations I would like to invite general attention to the clear and firm statement issued, some time back on the subject, by my esteemed friends, Purshottam Trikamdas and M. Harris. A responsible Congressite local English daily had characterised Mr. Patil's statement withdrawing the Congress candidate from the election as full of "suggestio falsi." In his latest pronouncement, Mr. Patil has played again on that key, accented, afresh, the now familiar line of argument.

Even a successful politician must realise that he cannot always run with the hare and hunt with the hound.— Yours, etc.

ASOKA MEHTA.

Pawai Camp

Sir,—Disease worked havoc in the Akbar Camp, before the authorities awoke to tackle it. This happened because preventive and curative measures were not taken in time. Now Pawai Camp is threatening to develop into another Akbar Camp, and Pawai Camp is unfortunately divided by distances into three sections. One doctor, sitting at the headquarters Section, cannot cope with the needs in spite of his best will.

The inmates are suffering many hardships mainly due to the divided position of the camp. Many daily hardships are breaking the back of the Camp inmates, specially of the distant sections.

The Camp must be shifted to a one-piece place preferably near a railway station, as the authorities have been promising since about 6 months. Maj-Gen. Bhonsle, the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, is a sympathetic officer, but perhaps he is handicapped by the difficulties in the way of getting things done.—Yours, etc.

DAMODAR H. JOTE.
President Pawai Camp.

Overall Import Policy

Sir,—"The steady flow of Imports that we witness now and which has tended to reduce the prices of consumer goods considerably, has given blood pressure to industrialists of this country" This observation reported to have been made by Mr. Kalianji C. Bhatia at the All-India Importers' Association, in your esteemed paper of February 3rd, is rather unfortunate. The import policy of a country is not a matter of tug-of-war, as between the industrial and the importing communities of a country. While the question as to whether the Import Trade Control Department, should function in a protective capacity or not is open to argument, the fact remains that indiscriminate and injudicious liberalization of our import policy would lead to a number of evils, such as frittering away our meagre exchange resources disorganisation and in a number of cases total extinction of our growing industries and so on, which would ultimately affect the country's general economy very adversely.

Yours, etc.
R. M. PUJARI.

Wanted Playgrounds

Sir,—No doubt the battles of England were fought on the playgrounds of Eton and Harrow (and may be the playgrounds of other schools too) whenever I had the opportunity to see the schools of India, I found that most of them had hardly any playground for their pupils It is high time that educational and Government authorities looked into this matter seriously and bearing in mind the saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", did something to provide more playfields for the student community of India.—Yours, etc.

PARMANAND R. F. KHILNANI.

Daman's Example

Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to Daman, (Portuguese India) and I was astonished to find how favourably it compared with Bombay and the suburbs, from point of view of cleanliness and order. The streets were strikingly clean, and we saw no signs of litter or dirt anywhere There were no open dust-bins, no animals straying on the streets, no pariah dogs, no street vendors crying their wares on the streets, and selling foodstuffs which had been exposed to dust and flies. Above all there was an atmosphere of order and discipline among the people, both on the streets and at public meetings. It seems a great pity that Bombay cannot follow the example of this little town, and that her citizens cannot be taught to keep, not only their houses, but their streets and public places in as clean and well-cared-for a condition as do the citizens of Daman.—Yours, etc.,

D. D'SOUZA.

Tender Coconuts

Sir,—Out of the thousands of tender coconuts daily consumed in Bombay as luxury drinks, could some at least of these be shipped by air to the Bhal tract which seems to be the worst-affected famine area in Gujerat? In that case, a part at least of the regular aqua supplies can go to the cattle. The kernel would serve as human food to some extent and this is an occasion when every little helps. Yours etc.,

R. V. KAIKINI.

LET EACH MAN GIVE A RUPEE

Rajen Babu's Call For Contribution To Gandhi Fund

NAGPUR, Feb. 6 (API).—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Central Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, addressing a meeting here this evening attended by over 20,000 people, men and women, declared: "If every person contributes one rupee, it is not difficult to collect Rs. 35 lakhs to the fund." He said that in 4 districts of Nagpur province total population was 35 lakhs. So far only Rs. 12 lakhs had been collected for the fund.

Dr. Prasad also called on the workers to redouble their efforts, approach every prospective donor, the poor and the rich, within the next two and half months and reach the target.

During his three day tour in the Province Dr. Prasad was able to collect over two and a half lakhs to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. He visited Gondia, Tumsar, Chanda, Hinghanghat and some other smaller towns.

A. I. Medical Conference

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7 (UPI.) The 26th Session of the All-India Medical Conference will be held at Allahabad and is likely to last from Dec. 28 to Dec. 29, 1949. Along with the Conference there will be a medical exhibition and a scientific section.

A large number of eminent members of the medical profession, and leading scientists in the country are likely to participate in the conference and its scientific section.

The medical exhibition will also be open to the trade and several leading manufacturers and dealers of pharmaceutical and medical products and surgico-scientific appliances are expected.

Dr. Bhargava Warns Student-Demonstrators

AMRITSAR, Feb. 6 (API.) A batch of students today demonstrated in front of the Hindu College this evening when the premier Dr. Gopichand Bhargava was attending a tea party given by the Governing Council of the college. The demonstrators urged the premier not to attend the party" and thereby prevent waste of students' money."

Dr. Bhargava speaking at the party, said the demonstration by students was an act of indiscipline which could not take the country forward.

Government will not tolerate lawlessness of any kind and none will be allowed to destroy the country's administration," the Premier said.

OPEN AIR

In temperate countries, the fruit trees are very beautiful in the Spring time, and orchards of apple, pear and plum trees are just a mass of pink or white blossom. It seems strange that here in India, where we have so many beautiful flowering trees, the fruit trees should bear, as a rule, such inconspicuous flowers. Take, for example, the mango, that favourite of all our fruits. The mango is an evergreen tree with long narrow, leathery leaves clustered at the tip of every twig. As the old leaves drop, clusters of tender young ones appear, and these are, at first a beautiful purplish-bronze in colour, changing gradually to green. Just now, the mango trees are in flower, but the flowers are very small and insignificant. They grow in numbers on long spikes at the ends of the twigs and have a very strong scent which attracts numerous insects as well as bats to the tree, and it is thought that the bats also do their part in helping to pollinate the flowers as they visit them for honey.

Mango.

D. B.

REVISED DRAFT OF HINDU CODE BILL

Ambedkar Presents Select Committee Report To Union Parliament

PROVISION FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

NEW DELHI, FEB. 7 (UPI).—THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE HINDU CODE WAS PRESENTED BEFORE THE INDIAN DOMINION PARLIAMENT TODAY BY DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR, LAW MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Of the 17 members of the Select Committee, as many as eleven members appended minutes of dissent, including Mrs Renuka Ray and Mrs. Ammu Swaminatnan.

The report admitted that the Committee confined its deliberations to the revised draft of the Bill which was prepared by the Ministry of Law after the last session of the legislature. Justifying this action of the Committee the report says that the revised draft did not make any substantial changes in the body of the original bill, but recast it within the frame-work of the original bill so as to make it presentable in the form in which Bills are usually presented to the Legislature.

The report starts with the preliminary observation that "in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the Code, it should override all existing laws, whether based on custom or otherwise, unless an express saving is contained in the Code itself."

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

While making no substantial changes in the provisions of the original bill relating to the requirements of either a sacramental or a civil marriage, the Committee has incorporated provisions relating to restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, alimony, custody of children and jurisdiction and procedure of courts.

Dealing further with the questions of marriage and divorce, the Committee said: "We think that a provision should be added stating that a mere irregularity in the performance of any customary rites and ceremonies during the solemnisation of a sacramental marriage should not invalidate it.

"We have added a new clause stating that where a marriage is not solemnized within three months after notice, a fresh notice is required.

"We have also provided for the registration of a sacramental marriage solemnized after the commencement of the Code where the marriage is invalid by reasons of its being contravention of clause 7(5) of the Code.

Clarifying the circumstances under which a marriage may be regarded as void or voidable, the Committee say: "In our opinion when dissolution of marriage is introduced for the first time in Hindu Law, such clarification is necessary. We have not thought it advisable to make any sharp distinction between nullity of marriage and dissolution of marriage. We have, however, taken the view that it is necessary at this stage to make it clear that dissolution of marriage on certain grounds is available only on the petition of a spouse, whereas if the dissolution is sought on grounds which are fundamental in the sense that the State is interested in them, dissolution should be available not only at the instance of the spouse but of third persons as well who are adversely affected.

GROUND FOR SEPARATION

"We also think that provision should be made in the Bill for restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation. In the form or case, if the respondent fails to comply with the decree for two years or more, the marriage may be disolved and in the latter case, if the parties do not resume marital relationship for a similar period or more after the date of the degree, the marriage may be dissolved. Incidentally, adultery has been made a ground for judicial separation.

"As marriage affects the status of parties and is of concern to the children, we think that a provision stating expressly that no marriage shall be regarded as dissolved unless a competent court has made a pronouncement thereon, should be added to the Bill.

"In our opinion it is advisable to insert a provision prescribing the limit of time after the passing of a decree for dissolution of marriage, when it will be open to the parties to marry again if they so desire."

On the question of adoption, the Committee while stating in general terms that no adoption shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of the Code, have added provisions stating that a widow loses her right to adopt if she ceases to be a Hindu and that the mother may give a boy in adoption if the father has ceased to be a Hindu or has renounced the world.

SCHEME OF SUCCESSION

With reference to the question of succession the Committee have recommended the following changes in the scheme of succession to the property of a male Hindu:

(1) removal of all relatives beyond the second degree from the list of enumerated heirs except the grand children of the deceasd;

(2) elimination from the list of enumerated heirs of all widows of Gotrajas other than the father's widow and brother's widow

(3) "Within the class of enumerated heirs whom we prefer to call preferential heirs, the heirs have been rearranged according to the standards of love and affection. We have also grouped together for simultaneous succession certain relations such as brothers and sisters, father and mother, etc.

(4) "We have narrowed down the number of possible heirs among agnates and cognates by adopting the uniform limit of five degrees exclusive of the father

(5) We have omitted by a majority, the exception in respect of succession to the property of a Hindu governed by the Marumakkattayam, Aliyasantana or Nambudri Law of inheritance, because, in our opinion, when uniformity is aimed at, there is no reason why any exception should be made in respect of persons governed by these systems of laws.

(6) "We are not in favour of the suggested provision that where the net value of the property does not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of it shall go to the widow. We have, therefore, deleted this provision.

(7) "We think that there is no reason why a female heir generally should be treated differently from a male heir. We have, therefore, provided that the daughter's share should be equal to that of a son.

(8) "We have adopted the provisions regarding the law of succession to the property of a Hindu women except that we have grouped the husband and the children of the intestate together on the analogy of succession to the property of a male.

(9) "We have added one more ground for disqualification, namely, re-marriage.

(10). "We have added a provision to say that no Hindu may deprove by will any person of a right to maintenance to which such person would be entitled under this Code or any other law.

OBLIGATIONS

Dealing with the obligations of a Hindu to maintain certain relatives during his own life time, the Committee inserts a new clause which provides for the maintenance of children and aged parents.

By another new clause, the Committee provide that a Hindu woman is bound during her life time to maintain her children, if her husband is unable to do so and she has the necessary means to maintain them.

The Committee also think that a provision should be added whereby the right to receive maintenance may be enforced against a transferee of the property who has notice of the right to receive maintenance out of such property.

In the fourth Schedule to the Bill, the Committee have added the words "so far as we are aware, there is no lawful impediment to the marriage", before the signature of the witnesses because, in their opinion, it is advisable to fasten some kind of responsibility on the witnesses to the marriage."

Wholesale Prices Remain Stationary

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index, remained stationary during the week ended January 22, 1949, and the index which stood at 275.4 (Base: year ended August 1939—100) was 1.9 per cent lower than that of a month ago but 12.3 per cent higher than of the corresponding week of last year, says a press note issued today.

CHEQUES DELIVERED: Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 4th Feb. 1949 were as under:

Number of Cheques: 193789.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 58,51,31,896-8-0.

RAW COTTON FROM PAKISTAN

Government Decision To Allow Free Import Licenses

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API).—The Government of India have decided that import licences for raw cotton from Pakistan should be allowed freely, according to a Ministry of Commerce Press Note issued tonight.

The Press Note states: "An announcement was made early in November 1948 regarding the Government of India's decision to bring imports of raw cotton from Pakistan within the scope of their licensing procedure with effect from the 20th of that month. On a review of the position it has now been decided that import licences should be allowed freely in respect of raw cotton from Pakistan, on the production of evidence of purchase. Intending importers should apply to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, with the necessary evidence."

Indo-Brazil Trade

NEW DELHI, February 7.

In view of the misunderstanding that appears to exist in some quarters it is notified for general information that, under existing arrangements, trade between India and Brazil is to be conducted in sterling. Accordingly, payment for exports to Brazil cannot be demanded in U. S. dollars by Indian shippers. Likewise, payment for imports from Brazil cannot be authorised in U. S. dollars, even though such a demand is frequently made by Brazilian shippers. The trade should not, therefore, engage in the negotiation of any contract for the purchase of a Brazilian commodity, particularly cotton, which involves payment in U. S. dollars.

Sex Crimes On Increase In Britain

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI): In the past 12 months in England and Wales there were 675 known offenders against young girls — nearly 2 known crimes for every day of the year.

And for every case brought to court, two more were lacking only a shred of evidence here and there to support a charge.

Figures for sex crimes and, indecent assaults on women went up by more than 400 to an all-time record of 5,052.

The position in London is so serious that the Commissioner of Police, in his last annual report, said: "The most striking point is the post-war increase in sex offences.

"An increase in 12 months of more than one-third in the over-all number of sex crimes in London; a 300 per cent jump in the number of rape cases — these are the grim statistics that underline a terrible story".

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR TRINIDAD

LONDON, (By Cable).—Half-a-million people who live in Trinidad and Tobago will, in future, be more fully associated with the management of their own affairs. The new constitution of these territories, just published creates a majority of elected representatives on both the Legislative and Executive Council—the two main instruments of Government.

This move towards self-Governments for the Colony is based on the recommendations of a committee set up in February 1947.

The new constitution provides for a Legislative Council of three-ex-offico, five nominated and 18 elected members presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside: and an Executive Council of three ex-officio, one nominated and five elected members from the Legislative Council. A few reserve and emergency powers are retained by the Governor.

General elections in the Colony are expected to take place in a few months' time.—(London Press Service).

VILE PARLE LOSES ANOTHER CITIZEN

Death Of Shri P. I. Shroff

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Feb. 7.—During a short span of fortnight Vile Parle loses another of its very prominent citizen in the sad and untimely demise of Shri Padmakant Shroff. Mr. Shroff was a very leading sharebroker and a member of the Indian Merchants Chamber. Representing the democratic Group. Being of charitable disposition and sympathetic bent of mind, he was intimately associated with many activities in Vile Parle. The Gujarat Mandal is his own handiwork and this association has been associated with his activities. He was for sometime a very active member of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality.

He was hale and hearty and attended his usual duties upto Saturday evening In the morning he felt some pain in his chest and was attended to by Dr. Joshi but soon after his heart attack grew severe and he expired at about 9-30 a.m. leaving behind a widow, and two sons and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

A. B. C. OF MARSHALL PLAN

(Continued from Page 6)

scope, and benefits every European in so many ways, that it is almost invisible.

It is this mystery that lies at the root of much of the coolness that the Marshall Plan has encountered in Europe, and presents ERP administrators with one of their most irksome problems.

Take, for instance, the case of Marcel Pelletier.

Marcel is a welder, a genial chap of no great intellect, who was sipping a small beer at a cafe near the huge electric plant where he works when I asked him what he thought of the Marshall Plan.

The Frenchman shrugged his shoulders "I guess it is all right," he said. "But I do not like the Americans telling our Government what to do. And I do not see myself getting any of that money."

Marcel could hardly have been more wrong.

In a few minutes' talk, it was easy to see that he was benefitting in a dozen important ways from the Marshall Plan.

His breakfast had consisted of a roll and coffee. About 30 per cent of the wheat for his roll was Marshall Plan wheat.

He had come to work by train. The new diesel locomotive that pulled it was a Marshall Plan locomotive. Its fuel was 80 per cent Marshall Plan oil.

Marcel was wearing a new pair of corduroy trousers. The cotton in them was 100 per cent Marshall Plan cotton.

His home was heated—not too well—by coal that was X per cent Marshal Plan coal; even an electronic brain could not figure out the percentage. His home was lighted by electricity produced by the same proportion of Marshall Plan coal.

Marcel works for the huge Compagnie Francaise Thompson-Houston, which employs 6,330 workers making radios, electric refrigators, high-frequency apparatus, broadcasting equipment, X-ray machines and a great variety of similar products.

Its raw materials are largely Marshall Plan copper, Marshall Plan rubber, Marshall Plan lead, Marshall Plan cotton for insulation. If Marshall Plan aid were cut out, its management says, it would have to slash its operations and release at least 3,230 of its workers.

So Marcel, most likely, owes his job to the Marshall Plan.

Finally—although the list could go on and on—the 5,280 francs that Marcel takes home on Saturday night has a buying power of about 12 dol. or 13 dol. only because the Marshall Plan helps stave off a runaway inflation. Without it, his francs today might be worth 10 dollars or 5 dollars or less.

Keeps All Going

But do not blame Marcel if he does not see how much he owes to Marshall Plan aid.

His own employers, the managers of the Thompson-Houston Company—passionately devoted as they are to the Marshall Plan—could not tell you precisely how much of their copper, cotton and lead comes from Marshall Plan aid. They only know that without it they could barely operate at half-rate.

And even when all the benefits are pointed out to him, Marcel—an honest man and no Communist—is still puzzled.

"But nobody gives me anything," he says. "I pay for my flour; I pay for my overalls; my coal costs me dear—1,000 francs for 100 pounds".

He is absolutely right. And anybody who can find a way to explain the mystery to Marcel, simply and clearly, will win millions of new friends for the United States.

There is nothing simple about the Marshall Plan. It is not a glorified UNRRA, nor a procession of Friendship Trains, delivering a red-white-and-blue sack of flour on every doorstep and calling it a day.

Counter Part Fund

Its task is more complex, and the fact that the Marshall Plan, or E.R.P. is elastic enough to meet the varying needs of 19 different countries, is both its strength and a weakness.

Its elasticity is enough to confuse Marcel, or any other average citizen. But there is more, for the Marshall Plan dollars do double duty—when they become "counterpart funds".

The Counterpart Fund is really the heart of the Marshall Plan. Into it, go the billions of francs that are paid by Frenchmen importing flour, machinery and what-not. Even the French Government must pay an "equivalent value" in francs for any imports it makes on its own account for such things as railroad construction, public housing and so on. But Marcel is never going to understand all this—especially when the Communist Press screams that the whole thing is an imperialist plot.

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DINKERRAO DESAI INSPECTS LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT

Buranpur To The Aid Of Dhandhuka Taluka

AHMEDABAD, Feb 7 (API): Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Bombay's Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, who is at present on a tour of famine areas of Ahmedabad district, yesterday paid a visit and inspected the lift irrigation project working at Buranpur along Sabarmati River where it meets the Gulf of Cambay, about 60 miles from Ahmedabad.

The project is intended to water the Bhal land of Dhandhuka Taluka which grows wheat but, on account of the total failure of rain this year has absolutely no water. People are being supplied water one gallon per head.

The Supplies Minister on his way back to Ahmedabad with the Director of Civil Supplies and the Ahmedabad Collector visited another such lift irrigation project on arriving at Fatewadi, where also temporary structures are erected to house Dhandhuka people, who will be employed on special relief works.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai early this morning also motored and inspected the largest lift irrigation project in the district on the left bank of Sabarmati river. Here about seven pumps lift water to irrigate more than 500 acres of land, where till scarcity continues it is expected to grow jawar for cattle food.

FEEDING GUJARAT CATTLE

Import Of Uncrushed Cottonseed Allowed

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, the import of cottonseed into the Gujarat region is possible only with a permit from the Director of Agriculture, who has hitherto been issuing such permits in the case of crushed cottonseed only In view of the prevalence of scarcity conditions in Gujarat, however, the Government of Bombay has decided to relax this condition of crushing and allow the imports of any cottonseed into that region, of course, under permits from the Director of Agriculture. This concession has been given in order to encourage imports of cottonseed for feeding the cattle of Gujarat.

The intending importers may contact the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, giving details of the quantity and variety of cottonseed proposed to be imported, places of origin and destination, etc. The Director of Civil Supplies will then arrange for obtaining the necessary import permit from the Director of Agriculture. The Government trusts that the concession will not be abused and that all cottonseed imported from outside will be used exclusively for cattle feed and not for seed purposes.

'STRIVE FOR REAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC'

Diwakar On Objective Of Information Ministers Conference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API).—A two-day Inter-Provincial Conference of Information Ministers began here today at the Central Secretariat with Mr. R. Divakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, in the chair.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the conference.

The object of the Conference is to evolve the best means of co-ordination of publicity between the Centre, the Provinces and the States.

Bombay, West Bengal, East Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Mysore, Baroda, Madhyabharat, Saurashtra and Cochin are represented by ministers in charge of Information. The United Provinces is represented by its Parliamentary Secretary for Information and Madras, Central Provinces and Hyderabad by Departmental officials.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Divakar said that for the proper and efficient functioning of a democracy, wide and planned publicity was absolutely necessary. Every popular Government must keep in touch with its masters—the people—and explain to them what the Government was doing and what it expected the people to do to help the common cause of the welfare of the country.

Pointing out that there was now a regular race among nations to cover the whole world, the Minister said that the Information Services of various countries were handing out today to the Indian language papers considerable material in Indian languages. They had realised that the lead both in opinion and circulation was passing on to the Language papers.

Mr. Diwakar said that they were meeting here to devise ways and means for a more efficient, more effective and more useful contribution towards the evolution of a real democratic republic in this great country. They had met to think out and plan their publicity and not propaganda.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

After opening speeches by the President of the Conference, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, the Conference proceeded to discuss means of achieving greater co-ordination in interest and constructive schemes of Central and Provincial Governments. It set up a small committee to consider the question further. It also discussed problems connected with broadcasting and considered measures to increase the number of community receiving sets in rural areas.

The Conference also heard views of Provincial and State representatives on development of oral and visual publicity and the extent of technical assistance that was required in the production and distribution of films and the need for centralising production programmes.

SARDAR PATEL'S SPEECH

Making a few general observations, Sardar Patel stressed the need for co-ordinating the efforts of the Central as well as Provincial publicity organisations with the limited resources at their disposal.

"The one thing that requires publicity today is the difficulties of the Government and the people in regard to shortage of food. Owing to this shortage of food, Government have to suffer a great deal. We have, therefore, to ask our people everywhere, to appeal to them, and make them understand that any wastage of foodstuffs is more or less criminal and that we should put our maximum efforts for the procurement of food. If today our publicity is to be concentrated on any question, this is the one most important question.

"If we approach the people with one voice and impress upon them the necessity for concerted effort in this matter, I have very little doubt that we can bring them round. Today their efforts are concentrated on finding faults and criticising the actions of Government. No doubt there are a lot of things on which the Government can be criticised. But continuously criticising the Government in all its activities is not going to help us at all."

TAKE PEOPLE INTO CONFIDENCE

Nehru's Plea For Objectivity At Information Ministers' Conference

NEW DELHI, February 7.—In the course of his address to the Inter-Provincial Conference of Information Ministers which opened in New Delhi today, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said:

"Publicity is an exceedingly important branch of the functions of any democratic government, in fact of any government, whether democratic or not. It must not only keep in close touch with the people, but seek their co-operation. Unless we get the co-standing on the part of the people of what is being done, our programmes will not go very far.

"There are two types of criticism—one is an understanding criticism and the other criticism just for criticism's sake without understanding what is happening. It is therefore essential that we should take the people into our confidence as to what we are doing and what we intend to do."

NEED FOR OBJECTIVITY

Care should be taken to write as objectively as possible with no flourish objectively as possible with no flourish of language, no exaggeration of facts and figures. We are today suffering from a large number of things. The right way to deal with, basically and fundamentally, is to make our people generally realise how these fundamental problems are being dealt with on the constructive basis."

Referring to films, Pandit Nehru said: "Education today, especially mass education, has been in some places revolutionised by the use of this method. I think documentary films are very important for mass education from a very large number of other aspects. Other countries use documentary films very largely both for what is called cultural propaganda and education. Something could be done by Governmental agency in this respect."

Disciplinary Action Against 100 Congressmen

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7 (UPA): The Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee discussed over 500 cases of indiscipline against Congressmen for anti-Congress activities during the last district board elections and decided to take disciplinary action against over 100 of them. These men have been debarred from holding any office in the Congress organisation for a period ranging from six months to two years. The remaining 400 will be given a warning to refrain in future from the kind of activities reported against them.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7: The Governor of Bombay received Mr. and Mrs. Prem Saran Sinha.

The Governor addressed the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at the inauguration of the Committee meeting at the Indian Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, where he was received by the President Sir Datar Singh. Later His Excellency lunched with the members of the Cotton Committee at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Governor presided over and distributed the prizes at the 30th Annual Championship Dog Show held at the Cooperage Football Ground, where he was received by Miss B. M. Cursetjee, President of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club.

Rani Maharaj Singh has returned from Lucknow.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK MISSION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Members of the International Bank Mission met this afternoon representatives of different Chambers of Commerce at the West Bengal Secretariat.

The Mission is leaving for Asansol tonight, and during their one-day stay there, they will inspect the Damodar Valley area and some coal mines.

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JAIPRAKASH NARAIN

PATNA, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the Socialist leader, is expected to undertake a tour of Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Palamau, Jharia and Saran prior to the All-India Socialist Party Conference which is scheduled to be held here from March 6 to March 10.

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MR. V. V. GIRI

MADURA, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. V. V. Giri, India's High Commissioner in Ceylon, who arrived here last evening left this morning for Ambasamudram on his way to Tuticorin where he will participate in the inauguration by the Governor-General on Wednesday of the passenger steamer service between India and Ceylon.

Mr. Giri visited this morning the Madura mills workers colony at Harveypatty.

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RAJAJI AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, arrived here today by special plane from Delhi. He was accompanied by his daughter Srimathi Namagiri, his Private Secretary and his Military Secretary accompanied by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. E. drove to Government House, Guindi.

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GENERAL CARIAPPA

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): The Commander-in-Chief of India, General K. M. Cariappa arrived in Hyderabad by special plane today on a day's official visit.

General Cariappa later inspected the units of the Indian Armed Forces stationed in Secunderabad. Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief during the inspection.

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RAJENDRA PRASAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7, (U.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, is expected to arrive here by February 14 from Wardha.

It is learned that after staying in the capital for a few days he will proceed to his village home in Chapra.

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DR. GILDER AND M. P. PATIL

BOMBAY, Monday: Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works, and Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forest and Agriculture will leave Bombay for Bangalore, by plane, on the morning of February 10, to negotiate with the Government of Mysore terms of purchase of power from the Jog Hydro-Electricity Project.

Mr. Patil, on his return journey will visit Miraj and Sangli on February 12 and Poona on February 13. He will be back in Bombay on February 14.

Dr. Gilder will return to Bombay on February 13.

COLD WAVE OVER SURAT

SURAT, Feb. 7 (API.) A cold wave has been sweeping over Surat city and district since three days. Light showers are reported from several places, which are likely to affect the Ravi crop.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7, (A.P.I.): The re-opening of the door of Shri Badrinath Temple has been fixed for May 10, announces the Private Secretary of the Maharaja of Tehri Garhwaal State. Badrinath is about 60 mile north of Hardwar in the further reaches of the Himalayas.

SEARCH FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATION

Indian Scientists To Survey Western Himalayan Ranges In April

BOMBAY, February 7. (A.P.I.): A party of Indian scientists will leave Delhi in April this year to survey the Western Himalayan ranges including the Bara Lacha Pass at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level with a view to selecting a site for a high altitude meteorological research station.

Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director-General of Observatories, Government of India, who today left for Delhi after a six-day visit to Bombay. Delhi after a six-day visit to Bombay, told the Associated Press of India that the Government envisaged an eight year scheme to set up the research station at an estimated cost of rupees 30 lakhs.

Explaining the Government of India's other plans to improve the scope of the present Indian observatories, Dr. Banerji said that the Kodaikanal Astronomical Observatory would shortly be equipped with a modern type of Ionospheric recorder to record changes, at the Ionospheric layers of the upper atmospheres. These would be studied with reference to the changes taking place on the surface of the sun.

Two special types of very sensitive seismographs had been acquired from the United States. These seismographs would record minute tremors, known as "micro-seisms", produced by cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian sea. Records of the micro-seisms would make it possible to get directions of the storm centre, thus facilitating warnings to ports and ships of any cyclone. The Poona observatory had been fitted with one of the new seismographs, while other was being sent to the Madras observatory.

The Meteorological Department proposed to set up a field magnetic observatory near Bombay, the Director-General said. Negotiations were in progress between the Centre, Government and the Bombay Government regarding the location of this observatory in the reserve forest near Amtem village 35 miles south-east of Bombay. The records at Alibag observatory—India's best and oldest magnetic observatory—may be affected in the near future by the proposed electrification of Alibag town, as electrization would introduce short period fluctuations in Alibag's magnetic records. It had therefore become necessary to set up a duplicate set of magnetic instruments near Amtem village, where undisturbed magnetic records may be obtained. The present instrument at Alibag would continue to take records of magnetic variations in the earth's magnetic field, to that the relationship with the centuries-old records would be maintained.

REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED EMPLOYEES

Munshi Challenges Industrial Tribunal's Jurisdiction

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API): A full bench of the Federal Court presided over by the Chief Justice Mr. H. J. Kania, heard today the arguments of Mr. K. M. Munshi, contesting the decision of the Calcutta High Court regarding the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal set up under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

The Calcutta High Court had upheld that the Tribunal can legally give an award ordering reinstatement of dismissed employers and employees and make awards interfering with the terms of service or contracts between the two parties.

Mr. Munshi who was appearing for the Ruby General Insurance Company Ltd., one of the eleven appellants, against the Industrial Tribunal and Workers' Unions questioned the power of the Tribunal to make an award directing reinstatement of dismissed employees.

In his two hour argument, Mr. Munshi dealt at length with various legislations relating to industrial disputes in Australia and England to prove his contention that the question of reinstatement was not within the powers of the Industrial Tribunal. He submitted that in absence of any express power given by the statute, and Industrial Tribunal could not reinstate dismissed employees".

Mr. Munshi contended that undischarged workmen had no right to raise an industrial dispute which affected discharged workmen alone.

Earlier, Mr. S. Chaudhary appearing for the India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd., argued that dismissed workmen were not workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Dispute Act and the dispute between employers and employees who had been dismissed after due notice, was not an industrial dispute.

Mr. Munshi will continue his arguments tomorrow.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE QUITE SOUND

But Unduly Rosy Picture Of Immediate Future Is Not Warranted

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API): Conclusions drawn and given currency in certain quarters on the published figures of the Central Government's receipts and expenditure for the first eight months of the current financial year are regarded by informed quarters here as unwarranted and in variance with the actual position. It is pointed out that the economic trend during the year, with particular reference to the tight foreign exchange position, the colossal expenditure incurred in food imports and certain other recurring expenditure that have come to stay, would make the task of the Finance Minister anything but easy.

It is stated that the publication of certain figures last week was a routine release in accordance with the directive of the Auditor-General of India and these figures are subject to very substantial adjustments to be made by the end of the year. These include the return to Bengal and Bihar of jute and tea duties collected, pension charges and disbursements to the provinces of their share of the Income Tax.

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE

While it is well-known that there has been a welcome windfall in the Customs revenue due to phenomenal imports of consumer goods under open general licences, it is also true that the overall expenditure has shot up by 40 crores over the Budget estimates. On the saving side there has been little or nothing. The financial implication of the cease-fire in Kashmir is also nil. Forces must be maintained in Jammu and Kashmir whether there was fighting or not and expenditure will continue to be incurred.

While the financial structure of the country is quite sound, authoritative quarters point out it would be rash to paint an unduly rosy picture of the immediate prospects. Some of the difficulties which would make budgeting difficult include the recent grant of dearness allowance to Government employees which will cost about 15 crores extra a year. The prospects of a diminishing customs return next year because of the heavy imports this year and an increase in the defence Budget. In regard to the possibility of an increase in defence expenditure, it is pointed out that so far Ministry has been drawing upon surplus war materials and disposals. They are now fast drying up and future import of equipment will be costly.

INTERNATIONAL BANK MISSION

Discussion With W. Bengal Ministers And Officials

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (API): Members of the International Bank Mission, who are now touring India held a discussion with Ministers and Officials of the West Bengal Government on the province's financial, industrial, labour and food problems at the Secretariat yesterday.

The Provincial Government, it is learnt, placed before the mission memoranda concerning the departments of finance, industries, agriculture and labour. These contained descriptions of the Governments approach to the various problems.

In a statement, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Premier, discribed the economy of West Bengal, is affected "by partition and the condition of inter-Dominion trade".

Synthetic Fibres From Horn

LONDON, (By Cable).

Synthetic fibres are being developed in Britain from the constituents of horn and hair. Research workers at the Textile Physics Laboratory at Leeds University, in co-operation with a well-known rayon firm, have made considerable progress in the rejuvenation of certain protein fibres.

These fibres were made from a mixture of casein and soluble keratin, the latter being the basis of horn and hair. The soluble keratin curd was dissolved in a dilute cuprammonium solution, centrifuged and precipitated with sulphuric acid. The curd was then washed in water, redissolved in cuprammonium solution, and after further centrifuging was spun.

Finally, the fibres hardened by a special process and it was found that so produced they could be readily stretched in hot water or steam to extensions greater than 100 per cent of their original length. Other fibres were made from dissolved chicken feathers. Also casein and peanut globulin have been spun with great success.—(London Press Service).

India And Pakistan Buy 302,000 British Bicycles

LONDON, (By Cable).

India and Pakistan were Britain's best customers for bicycles in 1948. Together they bought some 302,000 machines.

Britain's last year broke all records for the export of bicycles and motor-cycles. She shipped abroad 1,400,000 bicycles, compared with 1,400,000 in 1947 and 600,000 in 1937, the best pre-war year. Motor-cycles numbered approximately 75,000 as against 50,000 in 1947.

Britain earned more than Rs. 25.32 crores from these exports, plus Rs. 8.80 crores for components.

The leading buyers of motor-cycles were Australia, with just under 150,000 machines, followed by Argentina with approximately 9,000, the U. S. A. 8,000 and Switzerland, 4,000.—(London Press Service).

2,000 Indian Students In Britain

LONDON, (By Cable).

Two thousand students from India and a large number from Pakistan are among the 10,000 or more Asians, Africans and West Indians now undergoing academic or practical training in Britain.

London has the largest share of these visitors but all the British Universities accommodate some, while many are studying with large industrial firms. Some 200 Colonial nurses are learning their work in British hospitals.—(London Press Service).

Rail Priority Control To Continue

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7, (A. P. I.): The Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport has agreed to the continuance of petrol rationing in view of the general world shortage of petroleum products and the shortage of tank-wagons.

The Committee, which was presided over by Mr Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railways also agreed to the continuance of rail priority control for another year in view of the acute shortage of certain essential commodities.

Another item on the agenda which was approved by the Committee related to proposal to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, empowering the trustees to sell goods if not removed from the docks by consignees after a certain period.

NEW OIL DEAL IN MIDDLE EAST

American Interest Offers "Highest Terms"

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Journal of Commerce reported today that the highest terms ever offered for an oil concession in the Middle East have just been drawn up between an independent American oil interest and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The contract, which has not yet been signed, was negotiated by the Pacific Western Oil Corporation, the journal said.

The deal is expected to have far-reaching repercussions on existing concession terms in other Middle East areas, it added.

It would give the company full rights to the King's one-half undivided interest in the "neutral zone" lying between his domain and the sheikdom of Kuwait.

Highlights Of B. I. F. 1949

More than 3,000 manufacturers representing over 90 different industries will be showing their latest products to the world when the British industries fair opens in London and Birmingham on May 2.

At Earls Court and Olympia, London, the lighter industries will be represented, while Birmingham will will be displaying the products of the heavy engineering and hardware industries.

The largest single feature this year at the world's largest national trade fair will be a textile display at Earl's Court. For this more than 300 of the leading firms in Britain's cotton, woollen, worsted, rayon, nylon and linen industries are combining to put on the biggest-ever presentation of textile materials. The textile display alone will cover nearly 120,000 sq. feet.

T.W.A. Reports Increase In Overseas Cargo

Machinery and parts, destined mainly for the reconstruction of Europe, constituted nearly a fourth of the international cargo shipments carried by Trans World Airline over the year, it was revealed recently.

On the anniversary of its all-cargo overseas service, TWA reported that 35% of its total international cargo had been carried on the weekly all-cargo flight which it pioneered two years ago.

An overall increase of 35 percent for international cargo above the year before, was shown for the period from Jan. 30, 1948 to Jan. 30, 1949. During this time, TWA flew 4,494,073 ton miles of overseas cargo.

During the last two years, TWA with a total of 212 flights has offered a fast and experienced transport service to Europe and the Middle and Far East. Items shipped on the all-cargo flights in the last year have ranged from heavy three-ton turbine pumps to small packets of diamonds.

Women Weather Experts

LONDON, (By Cable).

Four girls and 80 men are in training at the Air Ministry Meteorological Office School in London, which is providing Britain with the most reliable weather team in the world. It is these students who will soon be giving warning of gale, fog and frost to seamen, airmen and farmers and, in the summer, weather information for holiday-makers.

Says the school's chief instructor, Mr. P. J. Meade: "Women have shown themselves as capable as men and we would like more of them".—(London Press Service).

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb 5

American Telephone and Telegraph	147-1/2
Ameres Holding Co.	25-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-3/4
Chase National Bank	35-1/8
Sinclair Oil	20-1/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46 3/4
General Electric Co	37-1/2
General Motors	59-3/4
Insteriol Rand	60-1/2 ol
International Nickel	30-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39-1/7
New York Central Rail Road Co.	11-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15 7/8
Texas Corporation	49-3/8
Union Carbide	33-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co	41-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-3/4
Western Union Telegarph	18
U. S. price of foreign silver	closed.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today as a mark of respect to the death of Mr. P. J Shroff a member of the Association.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The local Bullion market was quiet today with increased offerings. Ready silver opened at Rs 107 and declined at Rs. 106/12. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	106 12 0
Ready Gold	117 6 0
Bo-e-a-gna	75 4 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The local cotton market was steady today with moderate business passing and there was very little change in quotations after opening of the market. At the opening May was quoted at Rs. 619/8 and ruled around this level.

The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Feb.	620 0 0
I.C.C. May	619 12 0
I.C.C. July	617 8 0
I.C.C. Sept.	616 8 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 818 cent points below New York May at exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb 5.

March	32.26
May	32.06
July	30.90
October	28 26
Middling Spot	32.27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb 5.

March	32.16
May	32 02
July	30 87
October	28.23
Middling Spot	32.25

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 790 000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 73-1/4 and 71, 3/4 respectively.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 7

The produce market was fairly steady today with restricted business.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs 133-6 and declined at Rs 133-3 under scattered selling. At this level there appeared moderate support and the market improved at Rs. 133-11 and steadied at Rs. 133-8. Later market advanced at Rs. 134-1. Groundnuts were firm while linseed was steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	35 12 6
Coromandal	35 6 0
Bold Ready	34 12 0
Bold-Feb.-March	34 14 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
May delivery	133 15 0
Ready	28 12 0
LINSEEDS—	
Ready	26 14 0
Feb.-March	26 10 0
April-May	26 12 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready receipts	20 4 0
February	20 2 0
March	20 1 0
April	20 3 0
Linseed Oil	16 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17 8 0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230

Art-Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb 7

120 D. Ready	3 7 6
150 D Ready	3 3 9
150 D. Feb.	3 3 3
150 D. March (200 lbs. Box)	639 0 0

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, Feb 5

Silver Spot and Forward	closed
Gold bars fine per oz.	closed

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

B. C. Rates T. T. U. D. 1-5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/6 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31 32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15 16 upto 6 Months.

London banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1 32 to 9th Month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3 32 6th and 8th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1 8 10th-9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1-6 5/32 to 8th-6th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1 5 8/16 7th-9th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 1 32 7th-9th Month

New York & Montreal B C Rate 1 1 8 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T T D D Rs 332 1/4

Banks Buying T T Rs 330

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D D N. Y. Rs. 329 Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L.C.

Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 7950

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8060

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D D Fcs. 1305

Java Banks Selling T. T. D D. Gldr 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs 157

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs 165 1/4

New York London Cruss Rate Gld 4 02 3/4 to 4 03 1 4: London/Afghanistan Cruss Rate Afghani Rs 62 87-88-48: London/Alexandria Cruss Rate Pts. 97 1 4-3/4: London/Amsterdam Cruss Rate Fl 10 68-70: London/Bangkok Cruss Rate Tcl 40: London/Belgium Cruss Rate Fcs 176 1/2-3/4: London/Denmark Cruss Rate Kr 19 32-36: London/Hongkong Cruss Rate 1/3 1 16-1/2 15/16: London/Iran Cruss Rate Rl 128/130: London/Java Cruss Rate Fl. 10.68-70: London/Lisbon Cruss Rate Es 99 80-100 20: London/Manila Cruss Rate Pes 3 09-3 14: London/Montreal Cruss Rate Cad 4 02 3/4-4 03 1/4: London/New York Cruss Rate Gld 4 02 3 4-4 03 1/4: London/Oslo Cruss Rate Kr 19 98-20 02: London/Paris Cruss Rate Fcs 1061—1063: London/Prague Cruss Rate K 201-202: London/Singapore Cruss Rate 2/4 1/16-3/4 3 16: London/Stockholm Cruss Rate Kr. 14 47-50: London/Switzerland Cruss Rate Fcs 17.34-36: London/Syria Cruss Rate 980-8

London Discts. 3 Mos. 9/16 pc.

London Discts. Mos 5/8 pc.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 pc.; Bank of England Rate 2 pc.

Money Call 1/2 p.c.; 3 Mos 3/4 pc.; 4 Mos 1 p.c.; 12 Mos. 1-1/2

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

Tata Ordinary 289; Tata Deferred 1627/6; Indian Iron 22/2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/1; Bombay Dyeing 967/8; Central India 238/12; Gokak 274/6; Kohinoor 276/14; Simplex 177; Swadeshi 276/14; Tata Power 1511/4; Associated Cement 152/8 Ex. D.; Belapur 228/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 283/12; Scindia 20/4; Central Bank 90; New India 61/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 137/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.

May	2.17-7/8
July	1.99-3/8
September	2.00-1/8
December	2.01-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Feb. 5.

T. T. and London on:	SELLING	BUYING
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47	14.50

London Stock Exchange produce and Wheat closed today.

STOCKS OF COTTON AND CONSUMPTION

The following is the summary of Indian Dominion Mill's consumption upto and Stocks of Cotton as on 30th November 1948, compared with previous season of Zones and Free Areas as defined in the Cotton movements Control Order.

(As compiled by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.)

INDIAN COTTON (Excluding Pakistan)

(In bales of 400 lbs. gross i.e. 392 lbs. nett)

CONSUMPTION FROM ZONES AND FREE AREAS	STOCKS AS ON 30-11-48	30-11-47	CONSUMPTION FROM 1-9-48 to 30-11-48	1-9-47 to 30-11-47
WEST ZONE:—				
Bombay Island	210.111	179.928	234.375	172.904
Ahmedabad	132.225	92.339	111.671	55.150
Remainder	168 952	225.076	180.712	152.587
Total West Zone	511.288	496.743	526.758	335.641
NORTH ZONE:—				
Delhi	15.052	15 895	17.998	5.073
Cawnpore	107 066	30.019	52.054	10.171
Calcutta	23.736	10.987	16,219	5 302
Remainder	40.503	16.351	45.518	17.879
Total North Zone	186.357	73.252	131,789	38.425
SOUTH ZONE	196 739	225.713	169.204	108.703
CENTRAL FREE AREA	71.804	75 264	57.353	56.161
NORTHERN FREE AREA	71	422	193	—
TOTAL INDIAN DOMINION	968.259	871.394	885.297	538.930

FOREIGN COTTON

(In bales of 400 lbs. gross i.e. 392 lbs. nett)

STOCKS AS ON ZONES AND FREE AREAS	30-11-48	CONSUMPTION FROM 1-9-48 to 30-11-48	1-9-47 to 30-11-47	
		30-11-47		
WEST ZONE:—				
Bombay Island	59.196	208 977	85.454	131.715
Ahmedabad	145.530	157.694	60.552	53 488
Remainder	24.484	61.635	20.534	37.422
Total West Zone	229.210	428.306	166.540	262.625
NORTH ZONE:—				
Delhi	4.631	16 763	5 795	8.456
Cawnpore	32.319	144.203	18.385	56.414
Calcutta	6.614	13 010	5.338	12.137
Remainder	6.588	44.372	6.797	28.123
Total North Zone	50.152	218.348	36.315	105 130
SOUTH ZONE	35.317	79 151	34.547	54 940
CENTRAL FREE AREA	1.573	3.218	997	1.595
NORTHERN FREE AREA	—	755	180	4
TOTAL INDIAN DOMINION	316.352	729 718	238.579	424.294

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, February 7.

s.s. STEEL CHEMIST

From New York: 85 drums white mineral oil; 289 stns books, 49 cases caustic potash, drums dyes, 36 drums aniline dyes, 26 trusses leather belting, 158 cases steel bolts and nuts, 55 cases textile machinery parts, 267 cases milk of magnesia, 242 drums diesel oil, 45 ctns. amp black 100 drums diesel fuel oil, 100 drums caustic soda, 86 packages power driven machinery, 45 cases welded chains, 30 ctns. electrical accessories, 498 cases bolts and nuts, 453 coils springs, 135 bags jeeps and accessories, 37 bundles electric welded steel tubing, 40 drums asphalt.

From New Orleans: 1,650 barrels lubricating oil, 321 drums diesel fuel oil, 481 coils cotton tie strips, 286 sacks antimony.

From Alexandria: 1,400 bales cotton.

s.s TIMAVA

From Trieste: 274 pieces seamless steel tubular poles, 188 bales paper, 160 bales hand sized wood-free paper 750 cases iron ox and cow chains, 208 cases iron short link ship chains 70 cases dog chains, 693 bales news printing paper, 126 cases tissue paper, 72 cases cotton threads, 116 bales printing paper.

From Venice: 625 coloured marble chips, 240 bags dark yellow marble.

From Bari: 1,456 bags new big garlic, 1,696 bundles shelled almonds, 550 bundles almond seeds, 700 bags unshelled almonds.

s.s. INDIAN PIONEER

From Liverpool: 40 packages citric acid crystals, 200 drums sodium malabar 200 carooys hydrogen peroxide, 570 phosphate, 359 bags activated carbon, drums tropical bleaching powder, 240 ctns. glass tubular, 80 bales wool tops, 120 cases dry storage batteries, 300 drums bleaching powder, 200 boxes barium nitrate, 62 cases complete distilling plant, 58 bundles steel bars, 183 cases writing ink, 50 packages boot protectors, 36 packages fuel, 300 rolls roofing felt, 260 cases textile machinery parts, 30 cases wood separators, 88 bundles conduit tubing, 40 bundles cycle rims, 416 drums indigo grains, 879 drums dry aniline dyes, 148 casks alizarine, 100 drums cellulose, 79 drums cellulose paint, 352 drums thinner, 40 cases manox, 40 bundles steel bars, 225 masses earthernware and porcelain tiles.

From Antwerp: 441 bags bolts and nuts, 30 cases aluminium sheets, 669 bags puppy seeds, 108 cases wood screws, 50 cases iron, 56 cases Belgian sheet glass, 34 drums nickel alloy scrappings, 48 pieces rough steel castings, 100 cases wire drawn nails.

From Hamburg: 68 bales writing paper, 60 cases blue cut tacks, 129 bags glazed printing paper, 84 bales hand sized writing paper, 540 pieces steel tubular poles, 131 packages sewing machines, 44 cases dog chains, 63 cases steel bolts and nuts, 76 cases cotton corduroy velvet.

From Bremen: 400 bundles iron tubes, 24 cases belt fasteners, 33 cases chain cutter knives, 100 cases electric motors, 66 cases iron rivets, 93 cases roofing bolts and nuts, 53 cases iron hinges, 34 cases roller chains.

From Glasgow: 680 bags steel nails, 30 pieces sanitary earthernware, 130 bags rose head nails, 125 bags steel horse head nails, 26 cases provisions, 60 bags paper, 666 pieces earthernware, 490 bundles steel cuttings.

s.s. TJIPANAS

From New Orleans: 4,801 bags powder Glucose, 4,210 drums lubricating oil, 645 drums diesel oil, 3,693 bags synthetic soda ash, 40 crates hard boards, 2,240 bags sulphur powder, 4,408 coils baling hoops, 13,150 bags soda ash 534 drums petroleum lubricating oil, 184 boxes jeeps, 140 drums caustic soda, 100 drums batching, 50 boxes diesel engines.

From Houston: 245 drums diesel fuel oil, 1,607 drums petroleum lubricating oil, 450 drums diesel oil, 3,400 drums lubricating oil, 1,016 bags flour sulphur milk brand, 3,778 class zinc spelter, 14 308 slabs zinc, 100 cases fountain pen ink, 126 drums high-speed diesel oil, 100 cases carbon black, 3,336 bags soda ash.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

s.s. VARSOVA

To Karachi: 5 cases jam wrappers and 21 cases biscuits—India Trade Service Ltd.

s.s. ORNA

To Antwerp: 100 bales cotton waste—L. D. Vora.

s.s. FLYING ARROW

To Aden: 6 cases glass bangles—Manjar & Co.

s.s. MARTIN CARL

To Karachi: 54 bags turmeric—S. A. Gaffar. 51 bags tamarind—H. S. Hahimtulla & Sons. 74 bags drugun—A. Karim and M. Adamji. 100 bales cotton piecegoods—A. Shariff. 200 drums Mahura oil—H. H. H. Peermohamed.

BY AIR

To Kuwait. 30 cases —Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (India) Ltd.

Arrivals And Departures

BOMBAY, February 7.

ARRIVALS

TREVANION from Yokohama on February 7 with 9,200 tons general cargo; Agents: M.M.

KAMPALA from Durban on February 5 with 2,675 tons general cargo: Agents M. M.

NAWAB from Rangoon on February 5 with 4,500 tons timber and grain; Agents: Turner Morrison.

JALAMANI from Karachi on February 6 6 with 3,122 tons general cargo: Agents: Scindias.

DUMRA from Basrah on February 7 with 3 024 tons general cargo; Agents: M M.

DEPARTURES

HAVILDAR for Calcutta on February 5 with general cargo.

DEEP DALE for Abadan on February 5 in ballast.

DARA for Basra on February 5 with general cargo and 1,035 passengers.

ROSSBANK for Mangalore on February 5 with 2,500 tons general cargo.

AL HUSSAIN for Chittagong on February 5 with 2,000 tons general cargo.

LUCERSUM for Chittagong on February 5 with general cargo.

DERVENT HALL for Calcutta on February 5 with 4,800 tons general cargo.

TREVENCE for Kobe on February 5 with general cargo.

FULTALA for Karachi on February 5 with 1,457 tons general cargo.

FLYING ARROW for New York on February 6 with general cargo.

JAY HIND for Tuticorin on February 6 with general cargo.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN STERLING TALKS

Britain's Desire To Secure "True Trade Balance"

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI): A British spokesman on the Anglo-Egyptian sterling talks stated that Britain desired to avoid an increase in sterling liabilities towards Egypt and also to secure a true trade balance. Egypt, however, insisted that when Britain was unable to deliver goods, Egypt should obtain hard currency to enable her to purchase goods elsewhere.

The British argument was that there was a limit to her power to deliver hard currency. In the past year she had liberated for Egypt £ 32,000,000 worth of dollars and gold, and she hoped that the amount demanded by Egypt for liberation would be much less than £ 32,000,000 in dollars, and spread over a longer period than the preceding allocation.

New British Export Industry

LONDON, Feb. 7, (U. P. I.): A new British export industry which will earn hundreds of thousands of pounds a year will be launched at the British Industries Fair this summer.

Overseas buyers will be able to place orders for radio-active isotopes produced in the atomic piles at Harwell, the Government atomic research station. These isotopes can be widely used in industrial and medical research.

Cobalt 60, for instance, is used as a substitute for radium, and other isotopes can be applied to the cotton and wool industries.

INDO-AUSTRIAN TRADE PACT TALKS

VIENNA, Feb. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Austria and India are expected here to conclude a trade agreement in March, following successful negotiations between Mr Ramaswamy, Indian Trade Delegate, and the Austrian Trade Ministry.

Government Likely To Take Over Milk, Stock Of Cloth

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

As I had stated recently the Government have chalked out a plan to dispose off cloth stock accumulated here and in province according this the Textile Commissioner will buy the whole stock at a certain price and will sell it to provinces with newly stamped price which may be higher by about ten per cent than ex-mill price. It is further learnt that the threat given by mills to close is not likely to be materialised as a stock of about two lakh bales of East African Cotton which is mostly meant for fine and superfine cloth production will be given to mills latest before end of March It is also likely that slow arrivals from Pakistan will be accelerated according to latest information the stock of cotton which has been already bought but held up in Karachi will be released and will be moved out of Pakistan in due course as negotiation are already afoot.

Recent import policy of Government is seriously criticised in local trade circles who state that if the present opportunities for free imports continue to be available, the disparity between prices for imported goods and corresponding Indian goods would completely disappear and the throat cut competition might become real.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 6, (PTI-Reuter): Far-reaching plans for the development of Asian countries—primarily with American aid—are expected to be presented to the economic and social council which opens its 8th session tomorrow.

The report of the Economic Commission which will come up before the Council surveyed the entide field and recommended farreaching improvements in roads and inland water transport, and the expansion of agricultural fertilisers plants, hydro-electric schemes and industrial production.

The Commission also asked the international Monetary Fund to draw up a scheme by which the Asian countries could remove barriers to trade through the establishment of a multilateral clearing system.

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(2) Marwari Vidyalaya Buildings, Bombay 4.
(3) 188, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Reserves over ..... Rs. 24,00,000

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INFLATION SHOWS NO SIGN OF ABATEMENT YET

More And More Production Is Only Remedy, Says C. R. Srinivasan In Broadcast Talk

MADRAS Feb. 5 (API): "The increasing spiral (a study in inflation") was the subject of a recorded talk by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Chairman, Board of Directors, Reserve Bank of India, Madras, broadcast by A.I.R., Madras, tonight.

Mr. Srinivasan said: The problem of inflation is one of the bye-products of war; it is brought about by the change-over of peace economy to war economy: while a war is on, every country engaged in it seeks to divert its man-power and mechanical power from productive to destructive channels. The Second World War took global proportions and few countries escaped its impact. Not merely was there a serious shrinkage in the production of necessities and amenities of life, but in the men drawn from these services had to be maintained in comfort and cheer to compensate for the risks in their new service. The State had to draw on its reserves to meet the obligation and the process by which this is done by the issue of currency based primarily on the credit of the State and not on the production of wealth.

TWO PARALLEL FORCES

Two parallel forces therefore come into play to bring about conditions of inflation. There is less production than is needed to meet the demands of the country; there is more money in circulation than is needed to meet the demands of trade and industry. The effect is a rise in the commodity prices and a fall in the value of the medium of exchange.

The conditions of inflation that prevailed in all countries, enveloped in war, were aggravated in India by other (contributory causes, as a dependant country at the time she was unable to resist the exactions of war, not merely in respect of men and materials, but also in respect of means and methods adopted for payment of supplies and services. A fugitive provision in the Reserve Bank of India Act was exploited to meet the obligations of England for expanding the currency of India, thereby exporting in effect, the inflationary effects of England to India. At the end of war, when every country was seeking to restore and recover its peace economy, the attention of India was directed and dominated by her political struggle. Those who had interest had no power and those who had power had no interest to redeem her peace economy. And when independence ascertained, the country was dismembered to the neglect and prejudice of her pre-war economy. The wholesale movement of population, on a scale unknown to history, that set in the wake of the dismemberment of the country made confusion worse confounded. And that was not all either.

ROLE OF PRINCESS

Princely India which played no inconsiderable part in the economy of India had to find its allotted place in the political structure of a new India that was fast taking form and shape, altogether none need envy the task that descended on the leaders of India and if, on the economic front, results have not been commensurate with expectations, there is ample excuse for delay and even denial of relief.

An inflationary spiral brought about by post-war conditions and aggravated by the circumstances under which the Government of the country passed into the hands of its nationals provided a sore trial for a new Government and if the situation did not lend itself easily to control, it is largely due to the complexity of multiple forces, intangible and uncharted, operating in the social structure of the country. Economists and industrialists have been called into counsel to frame a plan and furnish a programme but, approaching the problem as they did from different ends, their greatest common measure of agreement offered no dynamic value for Government to action. There has, therefore, been a regrettable making of time which has not helped to re-assure producing interests, already exercised over expositions of the new deal indulged in by men, occupying responsible office in free India.

PASTIME OF PLANNING

There is no difference of opinion as to what we want: all the difference relates to the means and methods to be adopted. The experience of other countries tackling similar problems is undoubtedly of great value but, ideological differences part, the fundamental fact of the situation is that, ours is an old country with lopsided economy, set to serve export interests, and any attempt to remodel it, must be slow and gradual. Planning for a new order has been the pastime of patriots for some years now and attempts to invest the future with rose tints has raised extravagant expectations on the one hand and avoidable alarm on the other. In a democratic set up when men cressed in brief authority frame their policy with an eye on the electorate, the reactions are not calculated to pull order. In the result we are witnessing today, the year after the cessation of war, the peak of inflation, which shows no signs of abatement yet. Government is concerned at the moment, not so much in bringing down prices and wages, but in taking whatever steps commend themselves to hold off further rises.

The ultimate remedy hinges on production—production not merely on the agriculture side, but also on the industrial side. In both respects, free India has inherited a deficit economy. The food crops she raises are not enough to feed her population and if one takes note of the rising curve of population and living standards, the gravity of the problems stands revealed in all its nakedness.

COTTON & JUTE

On the industrial side, two major industries have been affected by the partition of the country. Jute and cotton have their factories located in India while the bulk of the crops are raised in Pakistan. These have raised problems of adjustment and accommodation, not completely resolved yet. New industries find it difficult to attract capital in the conditions that prevail over the entire field of enterprise Our new-found freedom has provoked a verbal conflict between the ideal and the real and until those in authority learn to leave the one with the other and speak with one voice, the tension that continues to prevail in the atmosphere requisite tempo for industrial endeavour will not be established.

On the monetary side, the level of State expenditure continues to be on the high side, making it difficult to offer any tax-relief so necessary to restore peace economy. Money that has moved into the black-market still resists all attempts to be shepherded back into the straight and narrow path. The fatal facility offered by the Nasik Press to expand currency further and further, is fortunately no longer availed of, but much the same effect is produced by the velocity imparted to currency already in circulation by wage rises in the lower classes unused to saving.

CONFIDENCE SHAKEN

In conclusion, Mr. Srinivasan said: "Taking an over-all picture of the situation, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that psychological malaise has invaded the credit structure of the community. The sheet-anchor of credit is confidence; that confidence has been shaken by the change-over in administration, by the loose talk indulged in by architect of the new deal by the cumulative effect of incidents and happenings calculated to create alarm and anxiety among all vested interests.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN

Betty Betz On Tour In India To Extend World Friendship

Children of all ages throughout India and Pakistan will be interested to learn that Betty Betz, author-columnist and acknowledged leader of 20,000 teen-agers of the U.S.A., is flying around the world on Pan American Airways and will visit both Calcutta and Delhi 'en route'.

She will be in Calcutta from February 4th to 9th. Arrangements have been made for her to meet the children of La Martinere Girls' School, where she can talk to both European and Indian girls. She will give them news and views of American children and take back to the U.S.A. her impressions of the ways of Indian teen-agers.

On Sunday, (February 6th), Miss Betz will take part in the Children's Hour Programme broadcast from Calcutta. She will present Calcutta's children with a "party package", sent by the Camp Fire Girls of America. She has one such package for each of the towns—Honolulu, Tokyo, Bangkok, Calcutta, Delhi, Istanbul, Rome, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London and Shannon—which she is visiting on her round-the-world tour.

From Calcutta, she flies on to Delhi and will be there from February 9th-16th.

When she arrives in Paris she will distribute crates of toys, food and clothing, donated by her American teen-age readers to children in the war-torn countries of Holland, Germany, Austria and France.

Earning a dol. 50,000 a year income Betty Betz is already the author of two books for teen-agers, and has a third now in production. In addition to writing about her trip in her own columns, she has several magazine and syndicate assignments for which she is to gather material, such as a picture-spread in "Look", a feature article in "Collier's" with kodakhromes, and special stories or "INS" and "KING FEATURES". She hopes, by this trip around the world, to acquaint with each other teen-agers of every country and to establish a world friendship programme.

DRAFT OF NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

WASHINGTON, Feb 6 (PTI-Reuter): Important developments in the proposed North Atlantic Pact are expected here this week with the arrival of a Norwegian mission to investigate its details and the possible publication of the draft text of the treaty. Authoritative sources say that the treaty text may be issued to the press in order that its terms can be fully discussed by the public both here and in Europe. If and when the final decision to release it is made, it will be put out simultaneously in Washington, Ottawa, and either Paris or London.

OSLO, Feb. 6 (UPA): A Norwegian Foreign Department spokesman said today that there was no official comment on the Soviet proposal for a non-aggression pact.

He said that the official translated text of the Soviet note probably would be made public today.

Norwegian Foreign Minister In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (PTI-Reuter) M. Halvard Lange, Norwegian Foreign Minister, said here today that he could not comment on Russia's offer on a non-Aggression pact with Norway, until the Norwegian Parliament had considered it.

M. Lange arrived today with a four-man delegation for a five-day Washington discussions on the proposed Atlantic pact.

HOPE OF PEACE TALKS IN CHINA

Reds Regrouping For Fresh Blow Accross Yangtse

NANKING, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—Victorious Chinese Communists, regrouping for a new blow across the Yangtse river, were today reported willing to start exploratory truce talks with two of the Government's original five-man peace delegation.

In Nanking and Shanghai the report received hopes of an early end to the civil war, damped over the week-end by rumours that Premier Sun Fo's Government had split over future policy towards the Communists.

Dr. Sun Fo himself stated today in Canton, where the Government was meeting for the first time since quitting Nanking, that his Cabinet was completely united and still intended to seek an "honourable" settlement.

The two Government negotiators said to have been accepted by the Communists are Shao Li-Tse, former Ambassador to Moscow, and General Chang Chih Chung, Inner Cabinet member.

But backing reports of a split in the Nanking regime was a flat refusal to compromise with the Communists announced today by General Ma Hung Kwei, "boss" of north-west China's vast Moslem areas.

He was reported to have told a conference of 150 regional military and political leaders at Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, that north-west China did not want any liberation by the Communists. People in that region would do their own "liberating", he declared.

Military observers stated today that though the Communists were now regrouping for a new offensive across the Yangtse the present lull might last for several weeks.

SUN FO URGED TO RETURN

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7, (PTI-Reuter): A majority of members of the Chinese legislative Yuan has demanded that Premier Dr. Sun Fo and other 40 legislators at present in Canton, should return to Nanking, the capital, immediately.

At an emergency meeting here yesterday, over 200 members, representing a majority of the Yuan, after hotly debating the question of removing the Assembly to South China, decided to convene the Yuan in Nanking on February 20.

CANTON, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter).—Dr. Sun Fo's Cabinet meeting in Canton for first time today, was believed to have given priority to urgent financial problems produced by the war crisis.

All but three Cabinet Ministers attended the two-hour meeting. It was decided to notify all Government authorities by telegram that the Government formally began to function here last Saturday and would work for peace and political reform.

INDIANS IN NANKING SAFE

According to information received from the Indian Embassy, Nanking, the Indian staff of the Embassy and the Consulates and Indian students are well, despite the rigorous conditions prevailing in China. It is feared that letters are not regularly reaching their relatives and dependents in India on account of the extreme irregularity of postal communication between India and China, but this should not cause any anxiety or worry.

27 NATIONS QUALIFY FOR U. S. ISOTOPES

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE,—Twenty-seven nations have now made arrangements to receive beneficial radioisotopes under the sharing programme of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Those qualifying most recently for shipments are Mexico, Gautemala, Brazil, Colombia and Finland. Others which previously qualified are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

By-products of the atomic energy programme the radioisotopes serve as sources of radiation for many useful purposes, including the treatment of diseases and the tracing of biological processes formerly difficult or impossible to observe.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ISOTOPES

To date, foreign shipments have included radioisotopes of 14 elements with 20 types available. Recipients agree to report to the U. S. Commission semi-annually on the progress obtained and to publish the results. Recipients also agree to permit qualified scientists of all nations to visit their institutions and freely obtain information about the work.

Progress reports thus far indicate that the work of utilising the radioisotopes is still at a preliminary stage but that as research proceeds the results will contribute significantly to knowledge in biology and medicine.

The Commission also makes the isotopes available to a variety of institutions and laboratories in the United States for research purposes —U.S.I.S.

KARACHI'S COURT LANGUAGE

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Feb. 6: It is learnt, the Administrator of Karachi has passed orders to keep henceforth all Court records, applications, Police reports and diaries, etc., in Urdu language.

HAULED UP FOR ROBBERY

One Police Jamadar and four constables attached to the Mirpurkhas Police have been taken into custody for the alleged offence of having robbed a passenger of Rs. 2,000.

A police constable who is alleged to have extorted Rs. 200 from a Ration Shopkeeper on threat of arrest, has been taken into custody at Karachi and produced before the City Magistrate who has remanded him to the custody.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (API): A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be held on Feb. 12, at 10 a.m. in Council House, New Delhi says a Press Note. Dr. H. John Mathai will preside.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb 7:

Previous closing	32.25
Today's opening	32.02
Difference	—23
Today's closing	31.94
Difference	—31

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, February 7:

Silver Bullion ready	Rs. 185 10
Gold ready	Rs 116 14
Sovereign	Rs. 75 0
Expectation:	
Cotton Jarila May	Rs. 619 12

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK February 7:

Opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 32-3/4:
General Motors 59-7/8:
United States Steel common 71-3/4:
United States Steel preference unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE RULED IRREGULAR

LONDON, Feb. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Week-end weakness on Wall Street was reflected on the London Stock Exchange today. Commodity shares prices tumbled, there were sharp falls in coppers and oils.

Selling, however, was not great and movements recorded were generally no indication of the volume in business transacted—this remained around the normal level for Monday.

Kaffir and other gold mining machinery continued to tick over merrily. London and cape operators were strong buyers of South and West Africans and Australians mines although it was among the first mentioned that the best advances were recorded.

Free Staters, Far-westerns and some dividend payment keen demand but closed under the best.

Other sections of the markets were generally unsettled and various industrial groups showed small declines. Breweries, however, were the exception following support from provinces.

The foreign utility section was no exception to the general trend and losses were made in Brazilians.

Giltedged issues were mainly quietly steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (API.) The market ruled difull and lifeless and only a limited business was put through.

Following are todays' final transactions upto 2-30 pm:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government paper 98/10 sl, Three Percent loan 1986 98/13 s lots, Three Three Percent loan 19/9/52 100/9, Three Percent loan 1951-54 101-7 s lots, Three Percent loan 1953/55 101/6 sl, Three Percent loan 1957 101/3 s lots, Three Percent loan 1963/65 99/15, Three Percent loan 1970/75 100/2 s lots, Four Percent loan 1960/70 110/9, s lot.

BANKS: Hind Bank 26 Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1845, United Commercial Bank 56/8 (exdiv).

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur pref 153.

COALS: Ford Glosters (2nd pref) 117 Balhati 113.

MININGS: Burma Cop 2/11 Indian Copper 2/3 Tavoy tin annas twelve.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement Dfds 1/2 Dalmia Cement 7/12 s lot Sone Valley Cement 6/4 Alkali and Chemical Ord 11/8 s lot Calcutta Electric 20 Jessop and Co. 17 Steel Corp Pref 124 Textile Machinery 7/1 Ruby General Insurance 8 s lot India Trade and General Insurance 18 BIC 8 Jardine Henderson 160/8 Martin Burn Pref 120 Rohtas Industry Pref 110 British Burma Petrol 1/4 Star Paper 5/2 India Paper Pulp 135 Oriental Paper 20/2 Shree Gopal Paper 10/4 India Steamship 8/8 Port Shipping 14/8.

SUGARS: Bairampore 9/4 Ct.

TEAS: Desjoo Valley 10/8 Dhunsiri Pref 4/8 Eastern Cachar 4/14 C Gobpur 34 Hasimara 48/3 Tezpore 21/12.

(From Our Correspondtnt.)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

Market ruled quietly steady.

Closing quotations: Arvind 1453, Ambika 385, Calico 1214, Bhaikia 155, Mahalaxmi 525, Sarangpur 590, Marsdon 185, Jupiter 336, aRinagar 315, Aryodays Spinning 377/8/0, Ashok 645, Commercial 645, New Commercial 1000, Vijaya 537/8/0, Aryodays Ginning 437/8/0, Deferred 1614, Atul 43.

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondtnt.)

CALICUT, Feb. 7.

Coiryarn Beyporo 136/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 95, Ungarbled 85, Cocoanuts Raw 171/172/8, Dry 140/190, Copra Omce 396/8, Dilpasand 105, Madras Nottam 420, Pepper Wynaad 1135, Country 1125, Dryginger Chernad 500, Ernad 480, Coffee Robusta 145, Timber Pali 60/70, Junglewood 30/40, Vellapine 55/60, Benteak 35/40, Teak 90/120, Mango 3/3/8, Teak 10/18, Rosewood 10/20.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Steady Tone with a small business.

MADRAS, Feb. 7 (API.) Steady conditions prevailed on the Madras Market with business on a small scale. In Textiles group Coimbatore Spinnings were better at Rs. 46/8 while others remained practically unchanged. In the planting group tea shares remained steady while rubbers were slightly easier. Bank shares remained unchanged. In miscellaneous group Facts, improved to Rs. 4/15 buyers.

Market closed steady.

Wollowing are todays' quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:

BANKS: Travancore 18/14.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17 Mysore 48 Travancore 9.

CHEMBRS 4/8 Cochin Malabar 4

PLANTING: Blue Mountain 2/7 Coorg Tea 6 Midland 5/6 Ouchterlony 5/9 Periakaramalai 21/12 Pullandgode 1 Thirumbadi 2/6 T R and T Co 6/4 Vaikundam 7/2 Waterfalls 2/7.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 4/8 Bangalore Woollen 232/2 Buckingham 160 Cambodia 9 Coimbatore CM 110 Janardhana 43/8 Lakshmi 64 Madura CD 44/12 Mettur 305 Mqsore Spun 6/3 Pankaja 88 Radhakrishna 136 Ranga Vilas 44/12 Trav Rayons 4/12 Trichinopoly 11/2 Vasantha 102/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64 R A C T 4/15 Indian Cement 13/8 Mettur Chem 7/14 Mysore Chem and Ferts 6/14 Mysore Paper 11/10 Spencer CD 12.

SECURITIES: Government of India loans Three Percent 1966/68 100 Three Percent Paper 98/12 Three Percent loan 1986 98/10, Three Percent loan 1966/68 99/13, Government of Travancore Three Percent 1952/54 102/4, Government of Madras Three Percent 1950 100/14, Three Percent 1960 100/9.

C. P. Newsletter

RECOMMENDATIONS OF C. P. N. I. E. C.

First Report Of Its Kind

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE (By Mail).

The C.P. and Berar Newspaper Industry Enquiry Committee which was appointed on March 27, 1948, with Shri J. R. Mudholkar, District and Sessions Judge (now Puisne Judge Nagpur High Court) as Chairman and consisting of 8 other members has now submitted its report to the Provincial Government. The Committee, it may be remembered was appointed consequent on a resolution of the C. P. and Berar Working Journalists' Conference, 1947 to examine and report on certain questions relating to the general working of the newspaper industry in the province.

The Committee in course of its enquiry toured the various important centres in the province examining editors, journalists, newspaper proprietors and prominent public-men. In al it examined 89 witnesses orally and 62 written evidences, including some from extra-provincial editors and newspaper men. In its 80-page report, the committee covers the whole range of newspaper industry in the province including the history and tone of journalism, journalistic policies, qualification of employees and working conditions of the journalists etc.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

The report, which will be the first of its kind in India when published includes suggestions for the constitution of a Staff Council in each paper and of a Council of Journalists. This Council of Journalists will be like the Bar Council in its nature and scope. It will maintain a roll of journalists and constitute a tribunal with powers of a civil court for enquiring into cases of professional misconduct, and taking such action as may be recommended by its President. When adopted the Council will be almost the only machinery of its kind in the whole of the Newspaper World devised to enforce a code of journalistic conduct. The report concludes with a note by Shri P. Y. Deshpande on "the Freedom of the Press" and another by Shri K. C. R. Naidu on "Press Correspondence in the Province."

WORKING JOURNALISTS' WAGES

In its recommendations for the working journalist the Committee lays the following minimum wages per month:—

1. Sub-Editors Rs. 100-200; 2. Assistant Editors Rs. 150-300; 3. Editors 'Weekly' Rs. 200; 4. Editors 'Daily' Rs. 300 and 5. Editors 'periodical' fixed pay of Rs. 200.

The Committee also recommends a flat rate of dearness allowance of Rs. 35 per month for all categories of journalists in Nagpur and Jubbulpore and a flat rate of Rs. 25 for journalists working elsewhere in the province. In case of newspapers which may feel these rates to be too severe a burden on them, dearness allowance at Rs. 25 per month in Nagpur and Jubbulpore and Rs. 20 per month elsewhere has been recommended.

BONUS, LEAVE AND PROVIDENT FUND

On the question of bonus, the Committee hopes that such newspapers will pay such bonus to their employees as their profits permit. Regarding leave rules, the Committee recommends 30 days' privilege leave during the year on full pay and holds that such leave ought to be allowed to be accumulated upto 3 months only. Any portion of leave earned in the past over and above 3 months' leave on full pay should lapse. Casual leave is recommended to be upto 15 days during the year. The Committee also recommends that the services of no permanent employee should be terminated without giving notice or three months' pay in lieu thereof, unless, of course, it has been found that he has been guilty of misconduct or fragrant breach of discipline.

The Committee further recommends the institution of a compulsory provident fund. Where it is found impossible or impracticable for a newspaper to institute a provident fund, the Committee recommends that such newspaper should atleast affect an insurance of the life of each employee for an amount equivalent to 3 years' salary of the employee. The Committee also makes recommendations, regarding gratuity, hours of work, recess, holidays and other amenities. Only such persons whose main and whole-time avocation is journalism are regarded to be within the scope of the meaning of the report.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Cotton ready Sind NT 91/8, Punjab 289, F 97/-, Four F 85/-, New Crop NT Roller Ready delivery 90/- to 91/-, Sawgin 95/- to 96/-. Market steady with good demand.

Saturday's business totalled about 6788 bales, Arrivals from upcountry 8319 bales, exports 6655 bales.

Cottonseed NT ready 8/4, Do. New Crop 9/1, Dessi 12/-, Rapeseed 165/-, Market easy on account of slack of demand.

Saturday's arrivals from upcountry 5131 mds, Exports totalled 3875 bags, which were for Porbunder, Bedibunder, Navalakhi, Salaya and Lakhpat.

Gold Tejabi 108/8, Sovereigns 69/8, Silver Coins 125, Gold Steady Silver quiet.

Stock Exchange quotations unchanged.

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent).
HAPUR, Feb. 7.

Wheat 29/8, 27, Gram 15/8, 15/-, Barley 16/8, Bejhar 14/4, Maize 15/4, Bajra 16/-, Juwar 14/8, Guwar 11/8, Matar 12/12, Arhar 13/-, Urd 18/8, Moong 20/8, Masoor 15/-, 16/-, Arhar Jeth 11/7, Matar Jeth 10/10, Gur new 10/8 to 11/6, Shakkar 12/-, Crystal 31/8, Khandsari 19/-, 25/-, Fagan future 11/0/6, Basalkh 11/-, 11/6, Opened 11/14, Unsteady on lower Punjabi advices.

Sarson 24/-, Taraseed 19/-, 21/10, Oil 65/-, Oilcake 7/14, Cottonseed 14/12, Groundnut 18/-, Oats 10/8, Sarson Jeth 21/12/8, Quiet.

Bardana Chet 106/-, April 118/-, Steady.

Silver Forward 179/14, Opened 181/-, Gold 117/-. Unsteady.

MINISTERS AND MORALS

Austere Public Conduct Expected: Lynsky Tribunal's Report

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON,—Reflections provoked by the Report of the Lynsky Tribunal, which was set up to enquire into the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown and Civil Servants, do not concern this country alone. They concern every part of the world where requirements of modern government place in a set of people vast powers. If there are Stanleys, Belchars and Gibsons in this country there are, perhaps, many more Stanleys, Belchars and Gibsons in other countries. In India one of the charges levelled against officials, particularly in the lower grade, was that it was corrupt.

The mere proclamation of independence or assumption of administration by leaders of the people could not have made corrupt officials honest. It will be long before the moral tone of the officials shows marked improvement. Nehru and others can be trusted to preserve most jealous care for the purity of the administration. The Lynsky report does not deal with the morals of small fry. In fact the British Civil Service comes out of the enquiry with its reputation untarnished. It is the men who shape the destiny of the nation whose conduct was in question. Fortunately only one minister and another public servant are shown to have foolishly allowed themselves to be placed under obligation to an unscrupulous businessman and rendered him some service. It is this danger against which Ministers in all countries should guard against.

SPIV'S EMBRACE

The Report shows that there was lack of fastidiousness in the private friendship of eminent men. This, as the 'Times' says, must react adversely upon the quality of public life. Ministers other than those who actually incur the censure of the Tribunal, have been shown entering easy social contact with those whose ways made them undesirable company. Invitation to dinners and parties were accepted without thought. With the result that the hospitality of questionable people was enjoyed. Here, to quote the "Manchester Guardian", we see the corroding influence of high-living; we see the stupidity of those—and they were in high places—who will accept expensive meals from comparative strangers. The technique of the celebration dinners paid for by Mr. Stanley, the notorious spiv, to worthy labour leaders in an uncomfortable reminder of the lure of the fleshpots.

As the "New Statesman and Nation" says Minister Balcher, who has been censured by the Tribunal, was not in the real sense corrupt. "But he fell for luxury, for taudry good time life" Thus he was caught in "the Spiv's embrace." He wrote his own political epitaph, says Kingsley Martin, when he remarked that he was a man who was unable to say "No." He seems to have been unable to say 'No' to a drink or to a whole case of whisky or the corresponding requests for favours from his benefactors." He and Mr. Gibson were casualties of their times: in the peculiarly difficult had seductive circumstances of the half-way house towards Socialism, they could not maintain that standard of honour and integrity which was required of them."

The lesson of the Lynsky report is that Ministers and other eminent persons should not only be particular in the choice of their friends but also must learn to live simple lives. This simplicity of life was urged by Mahatma Gandhi more than once. High living often lands one in a position where one becomes inclined to accept lavish hospitality and presents.

Austerity is the best armour against evil. This is not to suggest that Ministers should become recluse and have no friends nor is it suggested that a minister should not use his personal information to give priority to a case that deserves priority. What is suggested is that a Minister would be unworthy of public trust were he to push a case to the head of the queue simply because it is a case of a friend or a relation. It is difficult not to give priority to cases in which one is interested. But a Minister or a public servant is expected to overcome this difficulty.

BUSINESS WORLD

The business world does not come out in very flattering colours as the result of the enquiry. The Report makes no comment on the strange and immoral methods of certain business men. The tribunal was not called upon to pronounce on the conduct of business men. But sufficient facts have been revealed which must cause disturbance to those who are anxious to maintain standards of morality in the world of trade and commerce. The 'Daily Mirror' very appropriately demands that this immorality should be purged from the life of Britain. The report reveals "the half world of shady contract men and secret commissions". This unhealthy atmosphere has been created, according to the "Manchester Guardian", by too powerful bureaucracy. "Temptations are put even before the most high-minded and the morbid parasitism which excessive State interference attracts." But this State interference has been necessitated by the demand of protecting the poorer sections of people in the present abnormal times of shortages.

Had there been no controls the poorer people would have been plunged into suffering. If those who run the the business had shown in the past that they were not entirely guided by profit motive but were also guided by the desire to serve some of the controls might have been rendered necessary. But does it reflect credit on businessmen that they should adopt dishonest methods to circumvent controls. Undoubtedly the administration of controls has become involved in the labyrinth of technicality. But as the 'Times' says, this can be no excuse or justification for some of the strange conduct of which this enquiry has given so revealing a glimpse. Many hope that the Report will give fresh impetus to the simplification of the administrative paraphernalia, however necessary measures of control may continue to be.

LESSON FOR INDIA

India should look within and find the weak spots. We have controls in India, we have powerful bureaucracy; we have a section of unscrupulous business men. Unfortunately a large section of the press is owned by a few capitalists. It is not suggested that all these capitalists are corrupt. But ed to use the power of press to exersome of them are likely to be tempt- of their own personal interest. The Government of India has a tough job, cise unhealthy pressure on ministers or civil servants for the advancement But it has to be faced in the interests of the purity of administration.

REFERENDUM FOR FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

CHANDERNAGORE, Feb. 5 (UPI): A date for referendum for the four French settlements in India will be fixed either towards the end of March or in the beginning of April when a joint meeting of the members of the different municipal councils of the French towns in India would be convened.

The French authorities, it is reported, are also laying stress on holding a referendum in Chandernagore as well.

The municipal elections in Mahe, which were postponed due to public rising a few months ago, will be held in the first week of March, it is further learnt.

Mr. Devendra Nath Das, President, Chandernagore Administrative Council who met the Governor of French India at Pondicherry a few days ago, said in an interview, on his return from Pondicherry today, that there was no likelihood of any change in the administration of Chandernagore before June 1949.

First Negro Woman To Attend White College

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 5 (PTI—Reuter)—The University of Oklahoma is to accept its first Negro woman student.

A State Attorney-General's ruling last night ordered the University to admit Mrs. Opherita Eugenia Daniels, 35, to its Graduate School of Social Work.

The decision arises from a recent Federal Court order that States must open Whilte colleges to Negroes if their courses are not available in state schools for Negroes.

Mrs. Daniels will join Mr. G. W. McLawrin, 54, as one of the two Negro students among 12,000 whites. She will also be the first Negro woman even to attend a white college with official sanction in this State.

Mr. McLawrin is still under partial segregation at the University. He sits slightly apart at classes and has separate dining and library facilities. He is working for a Doctorate in Education.

In his ruling, the Attorney-General did not require even this token of segregation for Mrs. Daniels and left

SAURASHTRA MARKET QUOTATIONS

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Feb. 7.

Rajkot Silver Fagan 186/3/0, Rajkot Sugar Mahe 93/-, Rajkot Sugar Chaitra 89/13, Rajkot Aranda Ready 134/-.

PROPOSED ATLANTIC UNION

Acheson's Talks With U. S. Senate Committee Members

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPA).—Secretary of State Dean Acheson today discussed the North Atlantic Security Pact with two key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Chairman Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg, ranking Republican member, were meeting in Acheson's office. For the second time in three years the Secretary of State conferred with the Senators.

Senate Department officials said the meetings were designed to keep the Senators fully informed of the current treaty negotiations and seek their views on possible changes before the treaty was signed.

The State Department yesterday agreed to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the terms of the North Atlantic Security Pact before it was signed, according to Chairman Tom Connally.

Stop Press

NORWEGIAN MINISTER MEETS ACHESON

WASHINGTON, February 7. (P.T.I-Reuter): Mr. Halvard Lange Norwegian Foreign Minister was meeting Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, today to begin his investigation of conditions for Norway's participation in the proposed North Atlantic Pact.

DUTCH CABINET ON INDONESIA

THE HAGUE, February 7. (P.T.I-Reuter): The Dutch Cabinet was holding a special session on Indonesia here today to take final decisions on the next moves to end the three-year dispute with the Indonesian Republic, it was understood.

SEARCH FOR MISSING AMERICAN PLANE

TEHERAN, Feb. 7, (PTI-Reuter): Persian airmen, including the Shah's personall pilot, were searching today for a missing American Embassy Plane carrying Mr. Christ, United States air attache in Teheran, and five members of his staff. Wreckage of an unidentified aircraft has been found in the Persian Gulf.

PARIS, February 7. (P.T.I- Reuter): Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan of India, President of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Agricultural Organisation, presided at a meeting og the Executive Board which opened here today.

Sir Sarvapalli arrived here on Saturday from New Delhi.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Hazrat Mohani Called To Order

WITHDRAWS CHARGES AGAINST STATES' MINISTRY

Sardar Explains Provisions Of Properties Bill: Parliament Passes Amended Measure

In the Parliament on Monday, Maulana Hazrat Mohani, opposing Sardar Patel's Bill for administration of certain properties belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavadar charged the States Ministry with following Nazi policy and proceeded to make several irrelevant remarks, when the Chair intervened and called him to order.

Sardar Patel also intervening demanded withdrawal of the "suggestion that the accession of States was obtained by coercion and bribery."

Several members followed demanding withdrawal and the Maulana was forced to bow to the will of the House.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (API): The Dominion Parliament this morning referred to a Select Committee the Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai's Bill to limit the dividends payable by public companies.

Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao supporting the motion for reference to the Select Committee said that he wished the Finance Minister had told the House how the Ordinance which the Bill sought to replace had worked to check inflation. The present Bill was only a small measure to fight inflation. Unless measures were taken to freeze extra money and perhaps impose compulsory savings, the measure by itself would not check inflation. There should be one rule for all companies, whether old or new, regarding the declaration of dividends. Besides, the Bill did not say how the extra profits were to be invested. The Bill should have made provision for the utilisation of extra profits.

K. T. SHAH'S COMMENT

Prof. K. T. Shah said the Bill as it stood would not very much help in checking inflation in the country. So it seemed to him far as new companies it seemed to him unlikely that there would be very large profits in the period through which industrial enterprise was passing in spite of the high prices prevailing in the money market. Therefore, as far as new companies were concerned there would not be a great prospect of their earning more than 6 per cent and it was unlikely that they would be able to distribute much. Even if the Bill was passed they would not be able to save more than 5 or 6 crores of rupees. Unless effective steps were taken not only to save the amount distributed in dividends but also to see to it that that amount was utilised in some way for productive purposes, the object of the Bill would not be served. There was no provision in the Bill as to how the amount saved would be utilised for development purposes by Government or by companies for their own expansion.

It might not be within the scope of the Bill to include restrictions on expenditure but he hoped that the Finance Minister would take note of this and intimate to the House the measures proposed to be adopted to stop unproductive expenditure.

Dr. John Matthai said that the select committee would consider the points raised at the debate and the House agreed.

TEA COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

The House also referred to a select committee the Commerce Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy's bill to establish a Tea Committee for India.

Explaining the objects of the bill, Mr. Neogy said that the measure was intended to promote the welfare of a very important industry in India, whose significance particularly from the point of view of foreign trade could not be over-estimated. Indian tea, he said, was facing severe competition from Ceylon. East Africa was also coming into the picture. There were two reasons why Indian tea was getting gradually replaced by other tea, firstly the prices of Indian tea stood very high and secondly the quality of Indian tea had gone down. The principle feature of the bill was that the proceeds of the cess would be available not merely for carrying on propaganda for expansion and the use of tea but also to supply technical advice to growers, encourage the adoption of improved methods by manufacturers, undertake research, and collect statistics in regard to tea industry.

ENHANCED CESS ON TEA

To enable the Committee to discharge its functions effectively, it was proposed to enhance the maximum rate of cess which might be levied on exports of tea from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per hundred lbs.

Mr. Sarwate opposing the bill said that Government should not directly participate in doing propaganda to induce people to take 'more tea' as it was not conducive to the health of the people.

Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himmatsinka supporting the bill said it was necessary that the bill be passed. Tea export earned for India a large amount of money from foreign countries. He said the Committee should devise ways and means to improve the quality of tea and also to reduce the prices to attract foreign countries to purchase more; and also expand the industry.

REPRESENTATION FOR LABOUR

Mr. Khandubhai Desai said that tea industry was of vital importance because it brought in a large amount of hard currency. He suggested that five representatives of the labour representing different labour organisations in the five tea regions should also be included in the proposed Tea Committee. Mr. Desai also suggested that by degrees the Government might think of buying up the vast foreign interests in the Indian tea industry.

Dr. Subramanyam said he would have no objection, from a health point of view, to export more tea.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari urged for the representation of consumers on the Tea Committee. The present Tea Marketing Board was doing good work and he hoped the resilience of the non-official body would be maintained. So long as the direction and control of the Tea industry was in the hands of non-Indians, there was always bound to be difficulty. But if there was identity of interests of the country, the Government should support the industry.

"A BAD HABIT"

Babu Ram Narain Singh considered tea drinking a bad habit. He had no objection to the export of tea in as large quantities as possible, but urged that no propaganda need be done in the country to do propaganda for tea drinking.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava said he opposed propaganda being done to spread the tea drinking habit.

The Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy maintained that a straight vote of the House would show an overwhelming majority in favour of tea drinking. On the question of acquiring tea interests held by foreigners, Mr. Neogy said that this raised an issue of policy and that this was not the occasion for him to deal with it. However, it was not the policy of the Government to bar foreign capital. On the other hand, there was a desire that more foreign capital should be forthcoming. The Select Committee could not be expected to go into this matter as it fell beyond the scope of the present measure.

The House agreed to the motion.

STATES' PROPERTIES BILL

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved a Bill for the administration of certain properties belonging to the States of Mangrol and Manavadar in Kathiawar (Saurashtra).

Explaining the need for this measure Sardar Patel said that both the States of Manavadar and Mangrol had been taken over by the Government of India. The ruler of Mangrol, had originally signed the Instrument of Accession but subsequently repudiated it under pressure from Junagadh. Manavadar had no independent existence of its own and at one time it was merged in Junagadh. Subsequently, it was detached and taken over by the Government of India in accordance with a notification issued in August 1947 Later, these two rulers were won over by Pakistan and they were reported to have signed some sort of agreement covering their political relationship with Pakistan. But the Government of India having regard to the earlier position, took possession of the two States and their rulers were taken in protective custody. The properties of these rulers which included Government Securities, industrial shares, etc., including some which stood in the name of their States were vested in managers appointed by the Government for its administration. They were under the Regional Commissioner of the Government of India at Rajkot. An Ordinance was issued for this purpose and it would expire on February 15. Government of India considered it necessary to retain the provisions of the Ordinance in force permanently.

MOHANI'S OPPOSITION

Maulana Hazrat Mohani opposed the Bill. He said that the legislation was of an expropriatory character. Rulers of States were induced by means, fair or otherwise and by 'police action' to sign the Instrument of Accession and were later asked to merge. The Maulana said that this was a Nazi policy and that the States' Ministry should be prepared to receive the curse of God for its actions. He referred to Junagadh and Hyderabad and compared Sardar Patel to Lord Dalhousie and Hastings. He asserted Government had no right to transfer "Wakf" property to any one.

While Maulana Hazrat Mohani was speaking, the Chair called him to order a number of times and asked him to restrict his remarks to the Bill.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN

Sardar Patel intervening demanded that the Maulana's suggestion that accession of States was obtained by coercion and bribery must be withdrawn.

There were shouts of "withdraw" from several members and Maulana Hazarat Mohani withdrew the suggestion.

Mr. Biswanath Das protested against Maulana Hazrat Mohani's speech and said that he had wasted his curses on the House and also on one for whom the House had the greatest respect and love. If there was any Ministry which had acted with patience and magnanimity, it was the States Ministry (Cheers). When the British left, the country was not only divided into two but there was the danger of hundreds of such divisions. Best thanks to Sardar Patel, within 14 months, the country has been united in such a manner as it had never been before.

"A MIRACLE"

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa associated himself with the tribute paid to the States' Ministry and said that the rulers of Mangrol and Manavadar had voluntarily signed the Instrument of Accession but later succumbed to the machinations of Pakistan. The achievement of the States' Ministry was indeed a miracle.

Mr. Jai Narain Vyas expressed surprise that a member like Maulana Hazrat Mohani, who professed communistic principles, should now be pleading the cause of the princes. The Maulana's fears that the money meant for charitable purposes would not be available for such purposes was groundless. The Bill only provided for the appointment of managers who would administer the property well.

SARDAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Sardar Patel said that Maulana Hazrat Mohani who opposed the bill did not appear to have understood the provisions of the Bill. The property mentioned in the schedule, which in respect of both the States amounted to about 34 lakhs of rupees was to managed and administered for the benefit of the people. There was no intention whatsoever to deprive the 'Wakfs' of its income. He himself was going to move an amendment which would remove ambiguities and make it clear that in the administration of the property, the managers concerned shall be bound by the terms of any trust which might have come into existence before November 1947.

IRRELEVANT ISSUES

Sardar Patel deplored that Maulana Hazrat Mohani should have imported a number of irrelevant issues into the debate. He was his old friend and Sardar Patel believed that he was a man of God. But he had said, he had no belief in God and followed it up with a curse in the name of God. Therefore, he was not frightened of his curse. This was not the first time he had made a similar speech in which pointed references had been made to Junagadh, Hyderabad and so forth. This, Sardar Patel said, was deplorable as his whole speech was likely to be misunderstood elsewhere. He had forgotten that he was talking to a responsible and sovereign legislature which was not a meeting of Ulemas and Maulavis or any such body. They were discussing a serious matter where there was no room for frivolities.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARTITION

Sardar Patel thought that Maulana Hazrat Mohani had been carried by his prejudices when he said that Pandit Nehru and himself (Sardar Patel) were responsible for the partition of India. It appeared that those who were against partition of the country into two would have liked a hundred more partitions here.

Sardar Patel said that Maulana Hazrat Mohani had completely misunderstood the provisions of the Bill: There was no question of misappropriating the property by the Government of India or himself. It belonged to the people of Mangrol and Manavadar and it was the duty of the Government of India to see that these properties were properly administered and the interests of these properties protected. There was no design except the safeguarding of the interests of the people. Sardar Patel emphasised that far as the States were concerned, he had not taken a single step which had not had the agreement of the rulers and the people. He had received no complaint so far except from Maulana Hazrat Mohani whose complaint was in respect of Junagadh and Hyderabad alone, and nothing lse. He willingly agreed to partition and having agreed to it bore no other feeling towards the other part except goodwill.

AMENDED BILL PASSED

The House, after some discussion, passed the Bill with an amendment by Sardar Patel which defined the powers of 'Manager' in respect of trust properties.

The House also passed with a few minor amendments the United Provinces Armed Constabulary (Extension of Laws) Bill, the Seaward Artillery Practice Bill and the Indian Emigration Amendment Bill.

The House was considering the Commerce Minister's Bill to amend the Protective Duties Act when it adjourned till tomorrow.

FOUR-MILLION TONS OF FOODGRAINS TO BE IMPORTED THIS YEAR

Daulatram's Revelation In Indian Parliament

HUGE QUANTITY OF TEXTILES LYING FOR DISPOSAL AT MILITARY DEPOT, SAYS MOOKERJEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI): The Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, revealed in the Parliament that it was proposed to import four million tons of foodgrains during the year 1949. Purchases, he added, would be spread over the whole year and the rates would be determined according to the condition prevailing from time to time.

The International Emergency Food Committee, the Food Minister told Mr. R. K. Sidhva, had provisionally allotted to India 17.81 lakh tons of foodgrains from various sources for the period January to June 1949. Of this, 4,81,000 tons consist of rice 12,00,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of coarse grains.

Asked what facilities have been given by the F.A.O. to India for obtaining capital equipment, the Food Minister said that it could not directly give any facilities to India or other member-countries for the procurement of capital equipment, which was a matter for individual countries to arrange. The organisation at its annual conferences only reviewed the food and agricultural situation in the world and made recommendations as to the national and international action necessary.

Sidhwa—The leader of the Indian delegation to F.A.O. stated on his return that his mission was successful and that India should be able to procure capital equipment from foreign countries May I know whether the rates have been favourable for the purchase of capital equipment?

Food Minister—There have been no definite negotiations for purchase of capital equipment. All that has happened is that ground was prepared for favourable consideration of the question of India purchasing capital equipment. There were no actual negotiations for any specific quantity.

Sidhwa—Has he submitted any report?

The Food Minister—Yes, he has submitted a report, but it does not refer to any actual negotiation. That stage will come, but we have not yet started negotiations

Mr. A. U. Jhunjunwala—Are we entitled to purchase foodgrains from other sources than the F.A.O.?

The Food Minister—There are certain countries which are outside the organisation and from which we purchase foodgrains.

Kamath—How does the price of foreign wheat compare with the price in India?

The Food Minister—That depends upon different seasons and different countries.

The Food Minister stated that in broad terms, a little more than half and total work of the Sindri fertilisers factory was complete and Government hoped to complete the construction by early 1950. Among the important section of work, the boiler-house portion of the power-house, including the foundations and steelwork structure, was practically complete; the installation of boilers was going ahead satisfactorily. The erection of the turbine-house portion of the power-house was well advanced. The large building in the gas production section was complete and erection of plant was proceeding rapidly. Good progress was being made on the construction of buildings and erection of plant in other portions of the factory. The residential quarters of the factory staff and workers were almost complete with service installations.

The actual work of production of fertilisers, he added, was expected to commence by early 1950. Some of the machineries were being imported and some made in India.

The Food Minister also revealed that, if the plans for reclamation of six million acres of culturable wasteland & for construction of 4,000 tubewells were sanctioned, it would be necessary to obtain one thousand heavy reclamation tractors with associated equipment, ten thousand standard agricultural tractors, and 150 mechanical boring rigs with ancillary equipment and power plants.

Government have explored the possibilities of obtaining agricultural machinery from U.S.A. but no actual negotiations, he said, had been carried on either with the Government of U.S.A. or with the manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, stated that underground mining by modern mechanical means was being gradually introduced in some collieries Introduction of mechanical methods on a large scale, he said, depended not only upon the availability of mining machinery but also upon skilled personnel to operate the plant and machinery. Measures were in hand, he added, to impart technical training to colliery workers and other supervisory staff, and progress in mechanising mines would be achieved by stages.

He said that until a fair degree of mechanisation had been achieved an assessment of output of coal was not possible.

HUGE QUANTITY OF TEXTILES FOR DISPOSAL

The Minister for Industries and Supply told Mr. Sidhwa that about Rs. 108.5 lakhs worth of textiles were lying for disposal at Dehu in a military depot. Textiles of the order of about Rs. 3-1/2 crores were also awaiting disposal in other military depots. These goods were under the embargoes put by the Government in order to enable the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry to utilise them for relief and rehabilitation of refugees.

Dr. Mookerjee said that Government was discussing as to what quantity of these goods was required by the Defence and the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministries and what quantity could be placed at the disposal of civilians.

NO GOVERNMENT AIRLINE

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, told the House that the problem of nationalisation of Civil Aviation had to be considered in the light of Government's industrial policy in general. There was no intention of nationalisation of civil aviation in the near future. Government, he said, set up a committee to select a route on which air service might be operated with an organisation owned and directed by the Government of India. The committee while selecting a route, definitely advised that operation over a single route by Government would be a wholly uneconomical proposition Government, he added, decided not to pursue the proposal.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR NIGHT FLYING

Mr. Khurshed Lal, the Deputy Minister of Communications, told Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava that it was the policy of the Government to encourage night flying on regular services to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the requirements of safety. Already, he said, in certain lines scheduled services were being run wholly by night for the carriage of surcharged mails and postal parcels and freight. No passengers were, however, allowed to be carried on these services and this ban would continue until the aerodromes were adequately equipped and staffed and navigational aids and other air route facilities provided.

MAXIMUM SUPPLIES TO FAMINE STRICKEN AREAS

The Food Minister told the House that the famine-stricken areas included Gujarat, Saurashtra, Cutch and parts of Jodhpur and Ajmer-Merwara.

Asked what steps were being taken to ensure supply of requisite quantities of foodgrains to the affected areas, the Food Minister said that taking into account the scarcity conditions prevailing in these areas, the local administrations had stated their requirements of foodgrains for 1949 from the Centre and maximum possible supplies were being arranged. Grain, he said, would be distributed through ration shops or in some cases through relief quota shops.

Question—When is the actual shortage of food declared as famine condition?

Answer—It depends on the judgment of local administrations.

He assured Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava that the measures taken by the local administration would prevent scarcity conditions in Ajmer-Merwara from developing into actual famine.

The Centre had also allotted, he said, sufficient quantities of foodgrains to Ajmer-Merwara. It had been decided to assist institutions and persons requiring large quantities of fodder to import it themselves.

About 75,000 cattle, he said, had migrated from Ajmer-Merwara to villages in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. Arrangements had been made for grazing facilities being allowed by Governments on these areas.

TACCAVI LOANS

Temporary orders for suspension of land revenue had been issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and proposals for remission of land revenue were under consideration. Action had also been taken to suspend execution of decrees against cultivators. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 2,45,000/- were contemplated under the taccavi rules, he added.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS

The Basket Seller

He is tiny but overconfident of his success as a salesman at the street corner. His own smile and the splash of colour on the strips of dry palm leaves woven artistically into cheap toys, fans and baskets are his strong points. He carries no municipal permit but his feet are nimble and the shapeless basket into which he has stuffed his wares is like a portable shop. Swinging the basket on one shoulder, he dodges the Municipal squad from one street corner to the other.

"Bacha Khele—Bache-Ka-Bap Bi Khele" is his slogan—"the child can play; so can the father". Therein lies the secret of his trade. He waits patiently at the suburban railway station in the evenings, ready to catch the attention of the over-worked, under-paid commercial clerk who has to fulfil an indent for a toy for his baby and a basket for the wife.

SECOND ATOMIC PILE BIGGER THAN FIRST

Dr. Joliot-Curie Starts Building In France

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPA): A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE SAID DR. JOLIOT-CURIE HAS STARTED TO BUILD A SECOND ATOMIC PILE IN FRANCE WHICH WILL BE MUCH BIGGER THAN HIS FIRST ONE.

He said some of his close associates say the new atomic pile when it is finished could suffice to manufacture enough fissionable material for the atomic bomb but presently there is no intention of doing so. He said he constructed the present pile with material derived from his own scientific and theoretical calculations and it already had proved a great success. He said he is able to manufacture from it all known kinds of isotopes.

A new pile will be built from the experience derived from the first pile with funds supplied by the French Government and is calculated to cost considerably less than anything similar in the United States. France is reported to have enough uranium, chiefly from Madagascar but also possibly from French Congo, for this purpose.

The source said so far Joliat-Curie has refused to reveal to United States scientists secrets in regard to the construction of his first pile on the grounds that United States scientists have refused to communicate anything to him about their atomic activities.

The source said so far there is reason to believe that he (Joliot-Curie) has not communicated to Soviet Russia the secrets of his work. He said Joliot-Curie is still believed here to be a member of the French Communist Party but does not seem to be under Russian control as are some French Communists.

WORLD ACADEMY OF FREE THINKERS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7, (U. P. I.): The Conference of Intellectuals has formed a World Academy of Free Thinkers.

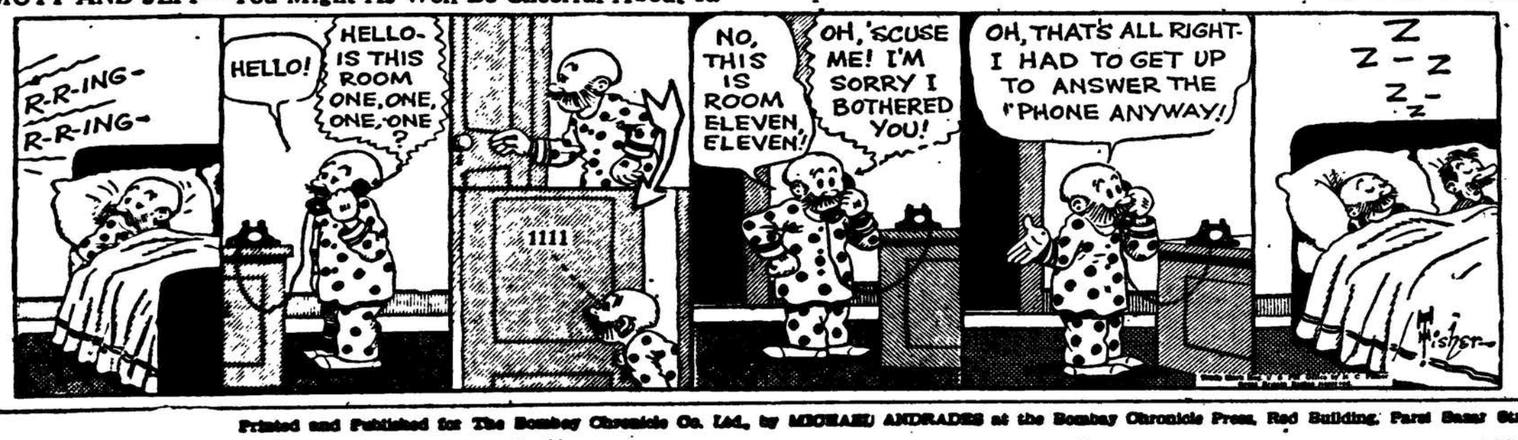
The Organising Committee includes Dr. Meghnad Saha, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. S. C. Sircar, Organising Joint Secretary, Mr. Justice Shankar Saran of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Basudeva Prasad, Organising Secretary.

The Academy has been formed to help development of balanced personality in man and place suggestions before Government and people in order to solve the problems facing humanity.

The first meeting of the Academy is expected to be held at Patna on February 19, 1949.

The Academy will immediately start with a journal of its own.

MUTT AND JEFF—You Might As Well Be Cheerful About It. By BUD FISHER



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